FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 27, 1841. [NO. 1273.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

PURSUANT to the provisions of a Deed of Trust, executed by E. L. & W. Winslow, the [illegible] will sell at the Court House, on Tuesday the [illegible] November next, a LOT and TENEMENTS on the North East corner of the Court [illegible] adjoining the residence of Jno. Huske, [illegible] 6, 12 and 18 months credit, with interest [illegible]

J. W. WRIGHT, } Trustees.
C. P. MALLETT, }
72s

[illegible] 1841.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

UNDER the provisions of a Deed of Trust I will [illegible] at Auction, on the 16th day of November [illegible] Market House, the Lot and improvements [illegible] South East corner of the Court House [illegible] occupied by Neill Johnson. [illegible] made known on day of sale.

JOHN WINSLOW, Trustee.

[illegible] 1841.

LAMP OIL.

THE Subscribers have just received a hogshead of [illegible] Winter [illegible] Sperm Lamp Oil, [illegible] article for Cotton Manufactories. Also, [illegible] wholesale or retail.

JAS. MARTINE.
72tf

[illegible] 1841.

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
[illegible] SUGAR,
[illegible] MOLASSES,
[illegible] Cut Nails,
[illegible] Iron and Steel assorted,
[illegible] Rio Coffee,
[illegible] Ovens, Skillets, and W[illegible]
[illegible] White Lead, } Ground in Oil,
[illegible] other Paints,
[illegible] Powder,
[illegible] 10x12 Window Glass,
[illegible]
[illegible] Hyson Tea, [illegible]
[illegible] Mackerel,
[illegible] Port, London P. Teneriffe and [illegible] Wines,
[illegible] Red Clover Seed,
[illegible] DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
72tf

[illegible] 1841.

$35,000 Capital.

Virginia Monongalia LOTTERY,

[illegible] 1841, to be drawn in Alexandria, [illegible] Saturday, the 30th October, 1841.

14 Drawn Numbers out of 75.

[illegible]

SCHEME.

1 Prize of $35,000, 1 of 12,500, 1 of 5000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3000, 1 of 2,000, 1 of 1,615, 10 prizes of 2,000, [illegible] of 1,000, 12 of 500, 25 of 300, [illegible] 200.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets		$120 00
do	25 Half do	60 00
do	25 Quarter do	30 00

For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
Washington City, D. C.

☞ Drawings sent immediately after they are over, to all who order as above.

[illegible] 25, 1841. 70-td-pd.

EDWD W. WILLKINGS,
Commission & Forwarding Agent,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Has in Store, and received by late arrivals—

150 BAGS Laguira and Cuba COFFEE,
[illegible] Muscovado, Porto Rico and St. [illegible] SUGARS,
70 [illegible] Cuba and N. O. Molasses,
600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
500 bushels Alum ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 kegs assorted Cut Nails,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
100 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
75 boxes 8 x 10 & 10 x 12 Window Glass,
[illegible] Putty,
20 casks Crockery, assorted,
10 [illegible] Glass Tumblers & Pocket Bottles,
20 casks and half casks Malaga Wine,
50 boxes Bar Soap.

—ALSO—

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Starch, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Copperas, Saleratus, Madder, Imperial and Hyson [illegible], Cotton Bagging and Bale Rope, Saltpetre, Alum, White Lead in Oil, an assortment of Hollow Ware, Wagon Boxes, &c. &c. The above will be sold to town and country customers on the usual terms.

October 12, 1841. 71-4w

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension and remit with promptness as directed. Will also furnish blanks to all who send their claims to him free of charge.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Aug. 24, 1841. 64tf

Cotton Yarn and Shirtings.

NO. 4 to No. 12 COTTON YARN, [illegible] manufactured at the Beaver Creek [illegible] 30 inch heavy SHIRTINGS. We invite the attention of purchasers, constantly on hand and for sale at the Store of

HALL & JOHNSON.

ALSO

JUST received an assortment of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, IRON of all sizes, &c. &c., comprising a General Stock for Country Trade, which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

HALL & JOHNSON.
71tf

October 12, 1841.

FOR SALE.

2 CHESTS FINE HYSON TEA,
2 quarter casks Sherry WINE (cheap,)
10 barrels Calcined PLASTER.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Dec. 30, 1840.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wadesborough, N. C., on the 1st of October, 1841.—

A.—C. B. Anderson.
B.—Nathan Bevel, [illegible] Benton.
C.—[illegible] Cottrell, Alex'r Cut[illegible] Andrew Cox.
D.—Stephen Dees.
E.—Calvin Edwards.
G.—[illegible]
H.—[illegible] Howell, [illegible] Hoyle, [illegible] James Hager.
K.—Eliza Kendall.
L.—[illegible]
M.—[illegible] May.
P.—[illegible] Phillips, Lewis Parker.
R.—R. J. Reed 2.
S.—Abey Sinclere, Lewellen Sinclere, H. Streater, Martha Swink.
T.—Gray Taylor, J. M. Threadgill, G. B. Tennent, Thos. Taylor, John Tyson, Jr.
W.—Freeman Wright, Joseph White, Joseph Woods, P. H. Winston, John M. Williams.

W. B. McCORKLE, *P. M.*
71

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., on the 1st of October, 1841.—

A.—Allen Avant, William Autry, Susan Atkins, Ratford Autry, B. F. Atkins, Elizabeth Allen, James Anderson, (B. S.) Elizabeth Alderman.
B.—James Baker, Mary Jane Bane, Bryan Byrd, Neil C. Beard, Stephen Bethea, Mary Jane Bunn, Lucinda Burnet, Margaret Buckley, John Bird, Tho. J. Bain, Joseph Bunn, Daniel Baker.
C.—James Carroll, Angus Cameron, James Chason, John Cowen, [illegible] Campbell, [illegible]
D.—[illegible] Thomas Davis, Ausley Davis, Patrick Davis.
E.—[illegible] Evans.
G.—[illegible] Wm. P. Griggs.
H.—[illegible] Alexander Hows, [illegible]
J.—Alex'r Johnson, [illegible]
K.—[illegible]
L.—[illegible] Patience L[illegible]
M.—[illegible] McDiarmid, [illegible] Daniel McMillan, Neill McKay, James McFadyen, Neil McDonald, Margaret McNeill, [illegible] Neil McLean, John McKay, [illegible] Daniel McGill, John McIntosh, [illegible] McKay, [illegible] McKinnon, Penelope McSwain, Angus McMillan, Duncan L. McMillan, Andrew [illegible], John McKinnon.
N.—David R. S. Nowlin.
O.—William J. [illegible], Jesse Oliphant.
P.—Abel [illegible], Thomas Potter, Anthony P[illegible] Kinston Edward Perry.
R.—John Ray (Tailor) Elias Revels, D. B. Robinson, Jonathan Roberts.
S.—Lovedy Smith, C. J. Wm. Shaw, Thos. Strong, Eliza C. Smith, Daniel Stewart, Emily Scott, William Smith, [illegible] William Strickland.
T.—Eliza Tyler.
W.—Hiram Wright, John H. Williams, William Whitehead, Sylvester Worth, Susan Ann Williams, T. L. Whitlock.

JOHN MACRAE, *P. M.*
71

KELVIN SCHOOL,
Near Pittsborough, N. C.

THE next Session of this School, which has lately been re-opened for the education of Young Ladies, will commence on the 15th day of November next, and end on the 15th day of April following.

The School will be under the care and instruction of Mrs. Hardin and Miss Sarah C. Smith, with the general attention and supervision of the Subscriber. Miss Smith was educated at the North, and brings with her the most satisfactory testimonials of character and qualifications, from that part of this [illegible] where she has been, for the last three years successfully engaged in teaching.

This Institution will not be exclusively a boarding School. Ten young Ladies would be received as boarders, at $80 per session, including instruction in all the English branches. Parents desirous of placing their daughters in the same family with their teachers, are requested to give early information of their wishes. Miss Smith is an inmate of my family.

Board may be had in several of the most respectable families of the Village and vicinity, at moderate prices.

Those who may desire to enter Pupils earlier than the commencement of the next Session, will be charged only for the unexpired part of the present Session, which will terminate on the [illegible] of the next.

TERMS:

English branches, including Reading, Writing, Spelling, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Mechanical, Chemical, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Rhetoric, Botany and Geometry, per Session,	$16
French,	10
Painting,	10
Indian Japanning, whole course,	10
Wax Fruit and Flowers, ditto,	10
Needle Work, plain and ornamental,	5
Music,	25

Instruction in Music will be given by Mrs. Claudia Wiley.

References for Miss Smith are respectfully made to the following gentlemen:—

Hon. J. L. Bailey, Hillsborough.
Rev. Cameron F. McRae, Newbern.
John C. Ehringhaus, Esq. Elizabeth City.
C. R. Kinney, Esq. "
Rev. G. W. Langhorn, Portsmouth, Va.
Josiah T. Granbury, Esq. Perquimons County.
Rev. Harvey Stanly, Richmond, Va.

W. H. HARDIN.
70-tf.

September 28, 1841.

Miss BINGHAM'S SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES, was opened on Monday last the 4th instant.

[illegible] 6, 1841. 70-4w

FARMERS' & PLANTERS' LARGE ALMANAC FOR 1842.

20 [illegible] just received, and for sale by [illegible]

Sept. 28, 1841. 69tf

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed to the Brick Store lately occupied by Nott & Starr, where he will continue the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS as usual.

☞ All orders left at his Office will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.
34tf

[illegible] 26, 1841.

SMITH'S SCHOOL BOOKS.

SMITH'S GEOGRAPHY AND ATLAS, English Grammar, and Arithmetic, for sale wholesale and retail by

E. J. HALE.

BANK STOCK FOR SALE

NINE SHARES Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale. For terms apply at this Office.

January 11, 1841. 32tf

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Cotton and Grain FARM, of about 850 acres, within three miles of this place, [illegible] 200 acres of prime Low Grounds on Gould's Fork. The Farm is in a good state of cultivation. Any person wishing to work from 10 to 25 hands would do well to call and see for themselves. Apply to

W. B. McCORKLE.

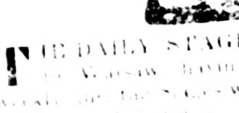
Wadesborough, N. C. [illegible] 5, 1841. 71

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Subscriber has received the series of School Books so highly recommended by Mr. J. Orville Taylor, viz: The Little Thinker, Nos. 1 and 2, Kay's Reader, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Child's Guide, Town's Analysis of Derivative Words; Wilson's [illegible] Civil Polity; Olney's U. States on a new plan; First Lessons in Chemistry, Physiology for Children; Geology for Schools; First Lessons in Natural Philosophy; Young Reader; Robbins's Outlines of History, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.



THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock P. M.; leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*
44tf

[illegible] 16, 1841.

FOR SALE.

20 [illegible] MOLASSES,
500 [illegible]
10 [illegible]
Red Clover Seed.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
36tf

[illegible] 1841.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS
for Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS' the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, have made arrangements with the Subscriber [illegible] their Bells of any size [illegible] will warrant [illegible] surpassed by any Bells [illegible] Town Clocks [illegible] given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 26. 59-tf

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

BY MISS LYDIA JANE PEARSON.

"A happy New Year, sweetest," cried Charles Barton to his young wife, as he entered from the counting room, to which he went before she was awake, to make some particular arrangement.

"Thank you, dear Charles," she answered, clasping his neck with her round white arms; "but then how can one be happy who is tantalized by ungratified wishes?"

"What do you mean, dearest?" he replied in a voice of surprise and solicitude; "what wish have you ungratified?"

"Oh! do not be alarmed, Charles, but if you really wish me a happy New Year, you must make me happy by giving me a New Year's present." The husband was mute.

"I know," she continued, "that I have need of nothing, and yet there is something which I very much desire; I think you will hardly refuse me on this first New Year's day of our union. You know that Mrs. Ellis and I were rivals in our girlhood, and I do not like to see her outdo me in splendor and elegance. Well, when I called on her last week, I observed on her side-board a rich and superb set of plate, and I longed for a set of plate which shall outshine it.—Now do not look so grave. It will only cost a few hundred, and we can economise a little in something else, if it be necessary. Come, say yes; and let us go and order my magnificent set of plate."

"It will hardly be possible for me to attend to you to-day, Charlotte, for I have some particular calls to make, in which, although I did not mention it, I now request that you will accompany me."

"And we shall bespeak the plate to-morrow."

"Yes, love, if you please," replied Charles, "and now be ready to go with me in an hour."

"I wonder where he is going to take me," mused Charlotte, as she tied on her hat, and fastened her superb cloak. Charles took her hand with a smile, and they went into the sleigh. Their first call was at a magnificent mansion, the master of which met them in the hall with a hearty welcome, and led them into a parlor furnished in a style of the most costly splendor, beyond any that Mrs. Barton had ever seen. The library, too, was an enchanted hall. Mr. Allen treated them with polite familiarity; and on their departure, presented the young bride, as a New Year's gift, a beautiful executed silver vase, crowned with an artificial rose bush, of enamelled gold, emeralds and rubies; and breathing rich incense from the altar of roses with which it was enriched. She was enraptured with his courtesy and liberality. He had called on them several times, and his suavity and gentility of manner had won her esteem, but she had never dreamed of his being so immensely rich.

"Well, Charlotte," said Mr. Barton, as they drove away, "how do you like my friend and his residence?"

"Oh! he is a gentleman, and his house is like a palace. But is it not strange that such a wealthy man should be so familiar with us."

"Not at all, Charlotte. He was my most intimate friend at College; we were always competitors for the same prize, and the same honor. I won most frequently, and he was richer than I, but no jealousy awoke between us. And now I do not envy him, and he does not despise me. We always meet as friends, and what would you think of me, Charlotte, if I were to undertake to furnish my parlor and library like his?"

"I understand you, Charles, but then there is not so great an inequality between you and Mr. Ellis as between Mr. Allen and you. But why stop here at the Hospital?"

Barton did not answer, but assisting her from the sleigh, led her trembling into the receptacle of misery. Stopping at a ward in which lay an emaciated female, he bade her be seated; and after some kind inquiries concerning the state of the invalid, introduced his wife, and besought the sufferer to tell who she was, and how she came there.

"It is a bitter trial," commenced the woman, "to recall my errors, sins and sufferings; but since I owe you so much I will tell you all, in as few words as possible. Lady, in my youth I was called beautiful. I was a school mate of your husband's mother. I married first, and although she soon after united herself with a wealthier man than my equally respected Horace, still she treated me with all the warmth of a sister's affection. But from the day of her marriage I felt an envy, the more criminal from its being unprovoked. We set up in a genteel style, my house being elegantly furnished, but still, Mrs. Barton, although an unostentatious lady, had brilliant articles that I had not. I could not rest. My husband was a prudent man, but unfortunately he loved me too well. I urged him with tears and all manner of persuasions to purchase things which would outvie Mrs. Barton's establishment. He frequently warned me that we should be outdone, yet he still complied with my extravagant demands. At length Mr. Barton having made a successful speculation purchased a beautiful span of horses and a splendid equipage. I saw him drive past with his lady, and my soul was in an agony until I forced a promise from my poor husband to purchase a similar equipage for me.

"As soon as I obtained it, I rode triumphantly to Mrs. Barton's. She greeted me as I thought sorrowfully, and several times sighed as she looked sadly in my face.

At length I inquired the cause of her uneasiness. "My dear Ellen," she commenced, "you know that I love you sincerely, or I should not venture to say what I imagine it is my duty to tell you. Your husband is an honorable man; but you must be aware that he is considerably in debt. Now creditors, you know, exercise a kind of dictatorship over those that owe them; and it is natural for them to say, if Mr. —— can afford his family such and such indulgencies, he might certainly pay me. Now your husband's creditors have long been grumbling at what they are pleased to call his extravagance, and I fear that when they see you in your carriage, they will treat him without mercy. I am sorry that my husband went to the like unnecessary expense, for I much fear that you were prompted by emulation. "Do not be offended," said she, soothingly, and extended her hand, but I drew back, pettishly, and hurrying from the house, regained my carriage, sunk back into it, and wept all the way home. I felt all the words, but my pride rose against her; I was offended that she should be aware of my envy and emulation of her, and I vowed, come what would, never to see her again. But from that time the superfluous finery gave me a feeling of guilt and fear. And ruin soon came.

"My husband gave up all to his creditors, and we were without a home. In this hour of darkness, Mrs. Barton came, and with words of consolation, offered me a home with her as long as I pleased. Would you believe that I haughtily repulsed her kindness, although I had no place to lay my head? My husband knew not of the proffer, for I had taught him to believe that she had grossly insulted me, and spoke injuriously of him. He hired a room and we removed. But he was broken-hearted. He fell violently sick, actual want took hold on me. At this a gentleman of our acquaintance called on us, and with great delicacy removed our necessities. But my husband died. Our friend took me to his home. Alas! that the noblest feelings of our nature are so nearly allied to sin. His generous pity and my gratitude grew together into a guilty passion. Shall I say on? I was lost. I sunk deeper in infamy, until your husband found me dying in the street. He brought me hither. I shall soon die. But he bids me hope that the pure God will, for Jesus' sake, have mercy even upon me."

Barton thanked the weeping penitent, and with his wife took his departure.

Charlotte felt the whole force of her husband's silent admonition. She was grieved, but as she looked into her own spirit, she could not but confess that she was naturally extravagant and proud. Her father had possessed a mere competence, with which he managed to live comfortably, and give his children the advantages of education. Charlotte at the boarding school felt many a pang, as she compared her simple costume with the costly dresses of her companions, and compared her home with theirs. Now, as her husband was richer than her father, she considered him immensely wealthy, and had resolved to be the finest lady in the city. Barton had indulged her until he found that she never would be satisfied, and he now had resolved to appeal to her reason. *He* saw that she had read his lesson, and forbore remark. The flush of excited feeling faded from her cheek, and she looked at him imploringly, as he drew up in front of a small house, in an unfashionable street. They were admitted by a lovely woman, in plain neat clothing, whom Charlotte immediately recognized as a school companion; a meek, gentle girl, much in her own circumstances; and one whom she had never envied, and had almost forgotten.

"You are welcome, dear Charlotte," she cried joyfully. "I am glad that you are not one of those who go to the assessor's book to find out the real value of their friends. Pray lay off your cloak and let us have a little friendly chat, after our long separation." Then as she served some excellent cake, fruit and wine, she continued, "I am happy to see you the wife of Mr. Barton; I know you must be happy, for his character is well known, and you always had a passion for magnificence, which truly becomes you. I never was ambitious of aught in a husband but integrity and love, and these it has pleased Heaven to allot me. And I am happy. I have no wish beyond what I now enjoy. I want for nothing; my home is like a bower of roses, where the dove builds her nest, and the sun and dew mingle together. The world passes on in its pomp and pride, and ambition, but I heed it not; for these are not happiness. I love and am beloved; and *He* from whom comes every good and perfect gift, smiles on this union of affection, and adds his blessings, health and contentment. We earn our daily bread, and it is invigorating. I would not exchange my situation for that of the Queen of England."

"We have spent a very pleasant hour," said Mr. Barton, as they rose to depart. "We shall insist upon you visiting us, Mrs. Green. Come Charlotte, we have one more call to make, and we must be at home before our guests arrive."

"And as I suppose we shall go to the ball this evening, we can call at the milliner's and get my ball dress."

"Have you money with you, Charlotte?"

"I have one hundred dollars, which will nearly reach the expenses, and I suppose that you have your purse with you."

"I have; but here is the family on whom our call is to be made."

"What, here? Does any body live here in this old dilapidated ruin?"

"Come in and we shall see."

They entered a miserable ruin, through the chinks and shaking casements of which the keen winds were whispering, keeping the atmosphere far below the freezing point in defiance of the scanty fire that flickered in the chimney. Charlotte shuddered, but she soon forgot the dwelling, in the contemplation of its occupants. A shadow of a woman, with a babe at her breast, sat beside a low bed, with her elbow on the pillow and her hand on her heart; her auburn hair hung in dishevelled luxuriance around her pale face; and from the long fringes of her drooping eyelids the big tears were slowly falling. But there was neither sob nor sigh, so deep, so weary was her sorrow. A young man lay on the bed, whose clustering black curls, glowing cheeks and brilliant eyes, contrasted strangely with the livid lip, and brow and hands so like a withered lily. His quick ear detected the presence of visiters; he turned his head and sprang up with a glad cry.

"Oh, Barton! have you come to soften my death-bed! I thought I was forgotten by the world. Very different have been our destinies since we played together under the old elms that shaded the old school house. Since the disastrous fire that consumed my father's property and my own, and left me with my young bride, scarcely a month married, without a house or a solitary dollar, I have seen dark and sorrowful days. The general calamity seemed to have swallowed up individual sympathy, and there were so many in want that none found relief. I however obtained a situation as an under clerk, in which capacity I served until disease laid me upon this bed, from which I shall arise no more. But how did you discover me?"

Your physician appealed to me last evening in your behalf, and when he mentioned your name, I resolved to see you as soon as possible. It was the first intelligence I had received of you since your marriage. In truth, Beaumont, my mind was so occupied, that I hardly thought of you, or any of my friends unless I saw them, or heard their names mentioned. But we must not lose time in idle chat; the doctor thinks there is yet hope of your recovery."

"Oh, repeat those blessed words again," cried Mrs. Beaumont, eagerly grasping Barton's arm, "say once more there is hope; for those words fall upon my burning spirit like refreshing rain upon the scorched and flagging flowret."

"Mary, be calm, my love," said the sick man, and his eyes filled with tears; "the hope, like most of those that have arisen on your pathway, will soon be lost in the blackness of despair. I feel that I must die. Do not weep so, Mary, we must all die, and blessed are the dead that die in the Lord. You will protect my wife, Mr. Barton, and return her to her widowed mother, and the widow's God will comfort and support her, and our fatherless boy. Barton," said he, in a suppressed voice, "we are suffering for lack of food and fire."

"You shall speedily be provided with all things necessary, and a servant also," said Barton.

"And if your lovely wife becomes a widow," said Charlotte tremulously, "she shall be taken care of. She shall live with us and be my sister, if she will, or I will accompany her to her mother's dwelling."

"Bless you, bless you both," murmured Beaumont; and poor Mary clasped her hands convulsively, as they departed to procure and despatch to them the promised aid.

As they proceeded homeward, they were suddenly accosted by a young man of their acquaintance, with "Mr. Barton, please step into this house."

He immediately sprung from the sleigh, handed out his wife, and opened the door designated. Within all was confusion and distress. In the center of the room stood an iron faced man, an officer of the law, speaking in a threatening tone to a pale, drooping fellow-man, around whose knees four little boys were clinging, while a beautiful little girl of probably ten years stood on a stool beside him, with her arms about his neck, while the big tears streamed down her rosy cheeks, and hung glittering in the dark locks upon his temple. At the far side of the room, with her face to the wall, sat a female sobbing convulsively over an infant which was crying most piteously. "There is no use in all this," continued the officer, "come along, I say."

"What has the poor man done?" tremulously inquired Charlotte.

"I presume he cannot pay his debts," replied Barton.

"And are they going to take him to prison?" she inquired with a shudder.

The weeping woman turned round. "It is even so," she said. "He cannot pay his debts. Last summer he lay sick with the fever; after he began to recover, those who had ostentatiously trusted us during his sickness, sued for their dues, and took away our furniture, and even the tools from his workshop; thus, as it were, cutting off his hands. Since then he could scarce earn his bread, and all my exertions would barely clothe the children, which has always been my task; and now the doctor has sued him and he must go to jail, and we must starve."

"For what amount is the arrest?" asked Barton of the officer.

"Thirty dollars, sir, and cost."

"Well, release the man, and call at my office, I will pay the debt."

"You are a stranger to me, sir, and I have lost so much by showing mercy to these poor fellows, that I have grown cautious."

"My name is Charles Barton—will you take security?"

"Oh, certainly, sir."

"You are at liberty, Gilbert."

The wife sprang to her husband's arms, and Barton and Charlotte hurried from her eager expressions of gratitude.

"Will you call at the milliner's," asked Charles, as they re-entered the sleigh?

"Oh no! I will not spend money for such things any more. Never! I gave my purse to that dear little girl that clung to my pelisse. I will have no plate neither. I can feel for the sick and suffering. I never knew till now what money was made for. I did not think there was such misery in the world, amongst deserving people. I thought that none but the lazy and abandoned were utterly destitute. But I shall never be happy again; in midst of plenty I shall think of those who are perishing unpitied and unknown."

"My dear Charlotte, if I thought that we live only for ourselves, I would not have pained you. I have heard many assert that it is wrong to damp the joyful young spirit with the knowledge of human woe and destitution. But since these things are, and must be, surely they should know it, who have means to give relief. I believe with the wise man, that it is better to go to the house of mourning than to the house of feasting; and also, that by sadness of the countenance, the heart is made better. I am happy to find the well of goodness in your young heart so ready to overflow. I had rather my wife should win the blessings of those who were ready to perish, than the admiration of the fashionable world. And in the hour of death, Charlotte, for we must all lay low, will not the money that we have expended in love to our fellow creatures, appear richer than hoarded millions, which we could enjoy no longer? Since you have given up the ball, we will make our arrangements, and go this evening to carry consolation to the Beaumonts."

"With all my heart, dear Charles. It will be a mournful pleasure, but one which will never fail to give satisfaction in the review. I shall no longer be a mere cypher in society; and my only emulation shall be the desire of rivalling you in acts of kindness and benevolence."

"Bless you, love; you have made me happy, cried Barton, tenderly; "and I trust not only you and I, but many a reclaimed wanderer, and relieved sufferer, will find abundant reason to remember this as a *Happy New Year.*"

Good News for the Loafing Gentry.—Shirts with linen wrisbands, collars and bosoms, can now be purchased, in New York for *sixty-two and a half cents.* Almost as cheap as washing.

OFFICIAL.

On Thursday, the 14th, at twelve o'clock, (says the National Intelligencer,) Baron Mareschal, the Austrian Minister, presented to the President his letter of recall, and took his leave.

Immediately afterwards, the Chevalier de Hulsemann (late Secretary to the Austrian Legation) was presented as Charge d'Affaires.

Baron Mareschal, on taking leave, addressed the President as follows:

"I have the honor, Mr. President, to offer you the letter of His Majesty the Emperor, my August Master, putting a period to my functions near the Government of the United States.

"The first instruction given me was, to endeavor to draw more closely the relations of friendship and good will existing between the two countries.

"All my efforts have tended to this end, and I shall feel myself happy to have, at least in part, succeeded.

"I shall preserve, Mr. President, a grateful recollection of the good feeling and welcome which I have constantly received from the Authorities and Citizens of the Union, and I pray you, Mr. President, to accept the expression of my respect for your person."

To which the President made the following reply:

"If you shall have occasion, in after life, Mr. Minister, to associate with your recollection of your residence near this Government 'the evidences (to use your own expression) of the good feeling and welcome which you have constantly received from the Authorities and Citizens of the Union,' it gives me pleasure to assure you that the Authorities and Citizens of the United States will not fail to remember the urbanity of your deportment towards them, which has rendered so agreeable your intercourse with this Government, and won for you the friendship of those whose happiness it was to know you.

"I take pleasure in adding that the Emperor, your August Master, could not have entrusted the high objects of friendship and good will which dictated your mission, to hands more acceptable to the United States than those of Wenzel, Baron de Mareschal.

"Take with you, Mr. Minister, the assurance of my high personal respect."

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Bennet A. Crawford, of New Orleans, to be Judge of the United States for the District of Louisiana, in the place of Theodore H. McCaleb, deceased.

Joseph S. Sanchez to be Marshal of the United States for the Eastern District of Florida. Reappointed.

Thomas Claiborne to be Marshal of the United States for the Middle District of Tennessee, in the place of S. B. Marshall.

Andrew Palmer, to be Postmaster at Toledo, in the State of Ohio.

Charles C. Haddock, to be Postmaster at Buffalo, New York.

SUFFRAGE CONVENTION OF RHODE ISLAND.

The Providence Journal of Wednesday publishes the following outline, as comprising the principal provisions of the Constitution which was agreed upon by the delegates lately assembled, by voluntary unauthorized Convention, at Providence, for the purpose of effecting a change in the organic law of Rhode Island:

Declaration of Rights.—The Declaration of Rights does not differ materially from those adopted in most other Constitutions. The great principles of liberty are guarantied; the right of fishing and fowling according to the ancient customs of the State is distinctly recognized.

Suffrage is extended to every white male citizen of lawful age, resident in the State for one year, and in the town in which he offers to vote for three months. But in any question of raising a tax, or appropriating the proceeds of a tax, the voter must be possessed of property, either real or personal, to the value of $150.

Legislature.—The Senate is composed of twelve members, elected by districts, and the House of Representatives consists of [illegible] members.

The *Governor* has a veto power, but the majority of both Houses of the General Assembly can pass a bill after having been returned with his objections. He is allowed forty-eight hours to consider a bill.

The *Judiciary* consists of a Supreme Court, and such other Courts as the General Assembly may establish. The Judges are to hold their offices until removed by a vote of both Houses.

Sheriffs and Justices of the Peace are elected by the People.

The State election was fixed for the first Wednesday of April.

Of the manner in which it is proposed to carry this new frame of government into operation, the Journal remarks:

"We can see no other mode than upon forcible revolution, and from the tone of the debates in the Convention, and the remarks out of it, it would seem that such a course was not looked upon as improbable. How such an attempt would be met, and what would be the consequences, we do not at this moment propose to discuss. The leading men in the Convention were Thos. W. Dorr, Dutee J. Pearce, Ariel Ballou, Jno. R. Waterman, J. B. Rathbone, Perez Simmons, Palemon Walcott, Dr. J. A. Brown, Samuel H. Wales, and one or two others. The debates, although on several occasions warm, were courteous and conducted with propriety, and the members of the Convention separated generally in harmony and union, although some were not satisfied with the Constitution proposed, and declared that they should not support it. The proceedings of the Convention have not excited much attention, and although held in a very central place, few spectators have attended. Indeed, for the last half of the session, it was difficult to keep a quorum of the members in their seats. Doubts were expressed if a quorum would meet in November, and Mr. Dorr thought that the adjournment would prove the death-blow to the whole affair; but the members present at the adjournment very generally and strongly declared their intention to meet again.

"It must be considered a curious spectacle—and one which no other country, if any other State, can present—a number of men assembled for the avowed purpose of overthrowing the government under which they live, without any authority from the legislative or executive powers, and yet proceeding without opposition and without hinderance. The monstrous tyranny of the State Government, which was so loudly denounced, was not surely displayed on that occasion."

Foolish Lawsuit.—A farmer cut down a tree which stood so near the boundary line of his farm, that it was doubtful whether it belonged to him or his neighbor.—That neighbor claimed the tree and prosecuted the man for damage. The case was thus continued from court to court. Time was wasted, temper soured, and friendship lost, but the cause was gained by the prosecutor. The last we knew of the transaction was, that the man who 'got the case' came to the lawyer's office to execute a deed for his whole farm, which he had been obliged to sell to pay costs. Thus houseless and homeless, he could thrust his hands into his empty pockets and triumphantly exclaim, 'I've beat him.'

MORAL.—How much trouble would be saved if the following maxims were universally carried out?

"A soft answer turneth away wrath; but grievous words stir up anger." "The beginning of strife is as when one letteth out water; therefore leave off contention before it be meddled [illegible]

Connecticut.—Those of our readers who keep any account of the politics of this staunch Whig State will remember that the Locofocos invariably raise a shout over the town elections. So it was last year just before the Presidential election; so it has always been, and so it is now. There is as much cause for their congratulations as there has been at the former town elections, which were followed by overwhelming Whig majorities.—*Providence Journal.*

Vermont.—The Legislature of this State assembled at Montpelier on the 14th instant. Whig officers were chosen both in the Senate and the House. In the latter the majority for Speaker was 19, for Clerk 51. The committee appointed to canvass the vote for State officers reported that the whole number of votes given for Governor was 47,942. Of these, Charles Paine (Whig) received 23,353, Nathan Smilie (Loco) 21,302, Titus Hutchinson (Abolitionist) 3,039, Scattering 348. The Whig vote is about nine thousand less than at the Presidential election. There being no choice, the Legislature went into an election on the following day, when Mr. Paine was chosen—the vote standing, for Paine 146, Smilie 95, scattering 13. The people also failed to elect a Lieutenant Governor and a Treasurer, and the Legislature elected, by large majorities, the candidates supported by the Whigs.

Iowa.—We learn from the Iowa Hawkeye that the "talk" to conclude the treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, was to be held about the 8th or 10th of the present month. The Government has appointed Gov. Chambers, T. H. Crawford, Esq. and Gov. Doty, Commissioners, to effect this object. The object of the Government is said to be to prevail upon the Sacs and Foxes to sell out their lands and agree to emigrate to the Dacotah Territory. The editor of the Hawkeye says: "If this is effected, we shall have not only the best, but the very best watered territory that can be found in the world. Two of the greatest rivers will then lave our shores—the Mississippi on the east, and the Missouri on the south, with their innumerable tributaries 'heading' high up and almost meeting each other in the very heart of the Territory."

The Infatuation which cannot be cured.—We understand that President Tyler construes the results of the recent elections as approbatory of his course. "See, (he says) how Maryland and Georgia are sustaining my Administration." This, to most people, will appear the grossest fatuity that ever took possession of a human being. Probably, there is not another man in the confederacy, who takes this view of recent events. Not even the little band of flatterers by whom he is surrounded, can bring themselves to credit the incredible tale which they are industriously instilling into his Excellency's ear. Maryland and Georgia—electing thorough-paced Locos—"*sustaining my Administration!*" This is only equalled by the marvellous declaration, that *Ty* carried *Tip* through in the great canvass of 1840!

With one thus infatuated—thus the dupe of flatterers and sycophants—thus wrapped up in his own self-sufficiency, there is no reasoning—he is in the broad road to perdition, and nothing can save him. His old friends may look on with pity and mortification, at the folly they cannot remedy—whilst his enemies exult at the fatuity, from which they are to derive the benefit.

Richmond Whig.

Re-appointed.—Mr. E. H. Haynes, Democrat, has been re-appointed collector at Sandusky, Ohio. Well done "Capting Tyler," you have our thanks for that. Push along keep moving.—*Trumbull Democrat.*

The President left the Seat of Government yesterday morning, by the way of Baltimore and the Chesapeake, on a visit to his residence in Virginia. He was accompanied in the cars by Commodore Morris and several other gentlemen. Almost eight months of constant confinement, and of incessant attention to laborious duties, must make a short relaxation from the cares of office as agreeable to the President as it is necessary.—*National Intelligencer.*

The Commission which sat some time during the last summer in New York, by appointment of the Executive, in examining the affairs of the New York Custom-house, is, we understand, about to resume that investigation. There will be one change in the composition of the Commission, namely, William A. Bradley, Esq. of this city, in place of Mr. Kelley, of Ohio. The latter gentleman returned to Ohio, we believe, soon after the Commission closed its examination in September.—*Nat. Int.*

United States Bank.—The United States Government has commenced a suit against this institution in the District Court in this city.—The action is brought against the Directors of the Bank including the three bodies of Assignees, and the amount claimed is about $350,000.

The sums claimed are for damages on the French Bill of Exchange protested by the Bank, during the administration of General Jackson, and 89,000 claimed as the balance of bond due by the Bank for the purchase of the stock owned by the Government in the old bank. The Bank has claims on the Government for fully the amount of the latter sum, and with regard to the protested Bill, the public mind has long since been made up on that subject. The trial is to take place on the first Monday in November next.—*Phil. Amer.*

Brandy Explosion.—We learn from the Nashville Union, that a serious accident occurred at the residence of Spencer Buford, Esq., in Williamson County, Tenn. Some negroes were sent into the cellar to stop a leak in a barrel of brandy, and in searching for it, the flame of the candle came in contact with the spirit, and occasioned an explosion, which killed five of the negroes; three died in a few hours, and the other two lingered about a day. The fire communicated to the house, but was soon extinguished by smothering it with some green Tobacco [illegible]

McLEOD.—It seems to be a matter of doubt as to the whereabouts of this notorious individual. The following articles represent him as in two different quarters of the world at the same moment,—somewhat like the evidence on his trial. The Montreal account is probably right:—

McLeod.—The Boston papers of Monday assert that McLeod went out in the steamer Acadia, which left that port on Saturday. The Atlas says he assumed the name of James Brown.

Arrival of McLeod in Boston—His Departure for England.—On Friday evening, at half past 7 o'clock, Alexander McLeod, the late lion of the day, arrived in this city by the Western Railroad from Hudson, N. Y., and stopped at the Tremont House. He was accompanied by a young man, handsomely dressed, and of fair complexion, and entered his name upon the books of the house, "A. McLeod and friend, Canada." He remained at the Tremont House that night, making no disguise of his identity with the veritable hero of the Caroline, but rather seeking the observation which such heroes generally command. He promenaded the public rooms, with his friend, in a pompous manner, talking loudly in a sort of Gaelic, smoking a segar, and laughing with great gusto, as if to attract attention. He seemed particularly well pleased with himself, and his brandy-face shone with more than ordinary lustre.

On Saturday he took passage for England, in the steamer Acadia, as "Mr. Brown," for what reason, we are unable to say. If he is going out to England to make a lion of himself and obtain some remuneration from the government for the part which he took in the destruction of the "pirate steamer," we can discover no reason for this incognito. On the contrary, it would be important to make the fact of his presence among the passengers as notorious as possible. But that he did go out in the Acadia, there can be no doubt. We saw him on board the steamer with his "friend," and saw his baggage lowered into the hold of the ship. He had three heavy chests, resembling mechanics' tool chests, well lashed with cords, and protected by canvas. He walked back and forth on the deck, smoking his segar, talking and laughing very loud, and was universally pointed out as *the* man. His "friend" several times denied that it was McLeod, but there happened to be a person present who had seen him, while on trial at Utica, so that there could be no mistake about the fact. Possibly McLeod feared some disturbance on the part of the people. If he did, he mistook entirely the feeling of this community.—*Boston Mail of Monday.*

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

McLEOD IN MONTREAL.

Notwithstanding all that has been said in reference to the departure of McLeod for England, it turns out, as we at first informed our readers upon Mr. McLeod's authority, that he left Utica for Montreal and with no intention of sailing for England. The Montreal Herald and Courier of Monday both announce his arrival upon the previous Saturday forenoon by the steamer Princess Victoria. Both papers state that he was the Lion of the town. The Montreal Herald gives the following account of his reception:—

"On the arrival of the steamer at the wharf, the anxiety to get a peep at the 'lion,' was intense, notwithstanding the presence of a body of police stationed at the landing place to prevent [illegible] overcrowding. The great feeling seemed to be who could soonest shake hands with the patriotic [illegible] martyr, and congratulate him on again returning to the airs of safety and freedom. As he proceeded from the boat to a car, he was [illegible] and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and his progress to Rasco's hotel was one resembling a triumphal procession. Mr. McLeod is [illegible] in his manner and address, and appeared [illegible] diffidence and a distress at the attention [illegible] some cases rough courtesy [illegible] only the outbreaks of the warm [illegible] countrymen. He looked pale and sallow, which his long confinement sufficiently accounts for.

The Herald adds that Mr. McLeod will proceed to Upper Canada on Thursday morning, and, should there be time, it was the intention of a number of gentlemen to invite him to a public dinner on Wednesday.

"A public dinner," the Herald thinks, "would be the easiest mode of exhibiting these feelings to the world, and we doubt not it would prove gratifying to one whom we conceive to be a deeply injured and deserving man."

Disaster by the Storm.—A young friend of ours, observes the Salem Gazette, who is master of more leisure than we can find, has examined the shipping lists, since the late storm, and finds *one hundred and ninety-two* vessels reported as injured by that disastrous tempest. Doubtless there are some which have not yet been reported, and others which will never come to light—all vestiges thereof being "in the deep bosom of the ocean buried."

A Challenge.—The owner of Boston comes out in "The Spirit of the Times" with a challenge to all the world for $15,000, as follows:

"I will run my horse Boston, Four Mile Heats, against any two horses in the world, for *Twenty Thousand Dollars* each heat. That is, I will run Boston one heat against one of the two horses that may be matched against him, while the other remains in the stable; and the second heat against the fresh horse. Should there be broken heats, the choice of the two horses must be started against Boston for the deciding heat. To secure the match I will run it over any course in the United States the opposite party may designate, and I will also bet them *Five Thousand Dollars* more that Boston wins the match in two heats."

"Never speak unless you have something to say, and leave off when you are done." This was the rule, says the New York Press, followed by an old gentleman, who upon being asked to address a religious meeting some twenty years ago, thus spoke:—"My friends, I go about Charlestown, Malden, Cambridge, and other towns, selling meal; to some I sell a bushel, and to some I sell a peck. Some say one thing, and some another: world without end. Amen."

A Parody.—Some waggish editor at the west has perpetrated the following parody:

STANZA! "You should never let
Your angry passions rise—
Your little hands were never made"
[illegible]

FROM FLORIDA.

By the arrival on Saturday of the U. S. steamer Gen. Taylor, Capt. Gillan, from Pilatka, we are in receipt of the subjoined letters from attentive correspondents.

Savannah Republican.

Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.

PILATKA, (E. F.) Oct. 9, 1841.

Gentlemen: We often smile to read of "the prospects" which are held out of ending this interminable war. It was but the other day that we read an account headed "glorious news," wherein it was stated that the Florida war was nearly ended; at any events, that it would be so (probably by order) in the course of two or three months. The very express which carried "the glorious news," if we remember rightly, was waylaid within eight miles of this place, the horse of the rider shot down and the U. S. mail left all night to the mercy of the Indians. Now the circumstance of the mail rider being shot, to be sure was not much, nor the fact that he was fired upon some three days before near the same place; as it was no more than we have expected, and continue to expect. But is it not wrong, when the condition of the war in this vicinity is such, that a citizen would be thought mad to venture two miles into the interior, without an escort of armed men, to represent, for the purpose of offering ungrateful incense to a military idol, that the conflict of years is nearly over—all brought about by the skill and untiring energy of one accustomed to armies? No, gentlemen, the statements to which we alluded, are calculated to mislead the public in every respect. The war is not over—too many and too cruel are the proofs of recent date which have been exhibited to the contrary. The letter writers from Tampa Bay may tell of the Indians coming in daily, if they please; they may write that Tiger Tail, Sam Jones and Hospitaki, are taken, but they have no right to assert upon any such data that the war is over.

The bands which I have mentioned have no connection whatever with the organized banditti, which for months past have infested the high roads leading from the St. Johns' to the interior, and which have been pursued day after day and week after week, without avail, through fastnesses, where one would suppose the foot of the white man could never enter. An hour's start on the part of the Indian marauder, and the white man follows him in vain. The thousand hammocks and islands of which the thick foliage is almost impervious to light, present convenient hiding places for the native, who, alone can point out the mysterious signs which afford him entrance and shut out pursuit.

Again, I repeat, the war is not over—I speak of the war as it exists between the St. John's and the Suwanee. Within the last month, scarcely a day has passed but we have heard of attacks, and the marching and countermarching of troops. We ourselves scarcely dare take our accustomed ride beyond the suburbs of the depot. Not so much, perhaps, from a sense of actual danger, as from fear of being laughed at for exhibiting some little fool hardiness. Such is the present aspect of the war East of the St. Johns.

PILATKA, Oct. 13, 1841.

Gentlemen: The 2d regiment of Dragoons have left this depot under orders to rendezvous six companies at Mount Vernon arsenal preparatory to a move to the West. Capt. Fulton, the other day, was attacked on the route from Pilatka to Fort White. The Indians attacked him after dark, twice the same evening, but the Captain was enabled to drive them off with only one of his men wounded. This attack of the Indians upon regular troops, is only precedented, at this stage of the war, by the daring attempt recently made to drive off the cattle belonging to Fort Russell almost under the guns of a command of four companies. Troops from Fort Russell are laying on the road from this Fort to the interior on constant patrol.

EAST FLORIDA, Oct. 13, 1841.

Gentlemen: To-day a party of something like 250 Indians, warriors, women, children and negroes, sailed from Tampa Bay to New Orleans. A gracious riddance.

A Genuine Tee-totaller.—Passing a few days since, in the steamboat Telegraph, between New Bedford and Nantucket, the subject of temperance was under discussion, when one of the passengers remarked that if we wished to see a thorough-going temperance man, we might, in the person of Capt. Phinney, the worthy commander of the boat. On the suggestion, another of the passengers inquired of Captain P. whether he did not use ardent spirits, to which he replied, "I never drank a teaspoon full of rum, brandy, gin, or any other ardent spirits, nor of wine, cider, or beer; never chewed tobacco, smoked, or took a pinch of snuff; and I never drank either tea or coffee." "But," says a passenger, "what *do* you drink with your breakfast?" "COLD WATER," was the answer. "And what with your dinner?" "COLD WATER!" "And what with your supper?" "COLD WATER!" "Well," says he, "but what do you do when you are sick?" "I never was unwell in my life," was the ready and instructive reply of Capt. Phinney: and we could not but reflect how much of human suffering and wo, how much of the ills that flesh is heir to, might be avoided, if people would only adopt the abstemious habits which are adapted to our condition, and, like captain Phinney, conform more nearly than they usually do to the immutable laws of our physical natures.

Mass. Spy.

Obey Orders.—A brave veteran officer reconnoitering a battery which was considered impenetrable, and which it was necessary to storm, laconically answered the engineers who were dissuading him from the attempt, "Gentlemen, you may think what you please: all I know is that the American flag must be hoisted on the ramparts to-morrow morning, *for I have the orders in my pocket.*"

"Boy, why don't you go to school?" "Bekase, sir, Daddy is afeared that if I learns every thing now, I shan't have any thing to learn ven I comes to go to the 'cademy.'"

NEWBERN, October 18.

We are again under the necessity of making an apology to our readers for the delay in the publication of our paper. We are still without the aid of our workmen; not one of them having as yet entirely recovered from their late sickness. We trust that the change in the weather for the better, will produce a corresponding change in the health of our valetudinarians, and then we shall resume the publication of our paper with our wonted promptness and regularity. At present we are without the assistance of a single regular hand.

The late fall sickness has produced sad ravages and distress in our heretofore healthy town.—Old age and youth have alike fallen victims to the grim monster death, and many who have escaped his fell gripe are but walking shadows of their former selves. Never before have we beheld the like here, except during the prevalence of the yellow fever or some other contagious disease. The causes which have produced this disastrous mortality are well worthy of investigation by our citizens, and if labour and money can abate them, we trust that neither the one nor the other will be spared by us. In looking over our town, it will be found that the most numerous and fatal cases of fever have occurred in those sections which require draining, and where is to be found the most stagnant water. This evil and nuisance should be abated if it cost the Corporation ten thousand dollars, although we feel well assured that the Frog pond, and all of the low lots intervening between it and the Trent river, could be laid bare and dry at one-fourth of that expense, by the construction of a subterranean brick aqueduct to the river. Our Corporate authorities will certainly be wanting in their duty to the citizens of the town and themselves if they do not turn their attention to this matter forthwith, whilst the disastrous effects of such neglect are now too fatally fresh in the memories of us all.

Many of our citizens are still very sick, and some dangerously so, but our physicians report a general abatement of the disease, and as we have been favoured with two or three frosts and a change in the weather, we may expect to see them all up again in a few weeks. God grant that such may be the result.

Newbern Spectator.

Chivalry.—We never knew a nation or State grow vain of its character for *Chivalry* that did not experience an early decline of every manly virtue. See Spain for example. When men begin to blow their own trumpets it is strong evidence that their wind is better than their credit. Chivalry, by the bye, is but a windy sort of a virtue at best.—*South Carolina Chronicle.*

See South Carolina for another example.—*Obs.*

Effect of Rail Roads.—That our Rail Road has exerted a most beneficial effect in stirring the people up to greater exertions in farming matters, is plainly perceptible to all who have occasion to visit any of the Counties, within its influence, either direct or indirect. For instance, we learn that in several counties, quite distant from the Road, many, very many, are raising Tobacco and Grain this year, for Market, and in the Counties of Person and Granville, it is said, more Tobacco has been planted than ever before, and Crops fair. The simple fact that a Rail Road exerts a *direct* influence on the energies of the people for nearly 50 miles on either side of it, should convince the most skeptical of the advantages of such arteries through the country.

Raleigh Register.

Passengers from the South-west, travelling to the North at this season of the year, will find it to their advantage to take the Columbia Rail Road at Branchville, and make the land passage. We learn that Mr. McLean, the mail contractor, intends connecting the Camden and Fayetteville line with the Columbia Rail-Road to-morrow, and will run a daily line to the Raleigh Rail-Road.—Passengers taking this route, will avoid the dangers incident to sea navigation, at this stormy season of the year.

Our exchange papers, south-west, will confer a favor on the public, by extending this information.—*Columbia Chronicle.*

Great Conflagration at Georgetown.—The Georgetown Mail of yesterday morning, brought us the distressing intelligence that a large portion of that place was destroyed by fire, on the proceeding day. The following extract of a letter gives the particulars:

"GEORGETOWN, S. C., Oct. 19.

I am pained to inform you of the destruction of the entire range of stores, brick, granite and wooden, below the Market House, by fire. The fire broke out about 1 o'clock last night, and before it was known and any assistance could be rendered, it had made such rapid strides that it was impossible to stop its progress until it reached the store formerly occupied by John Ralston, at the extreme end of the buildings owned by the estate of Shackelford. Mr. Godbold succeeded in saving Mr. Robertson's books and a few goods, the rest a total loss, with all the outbuildings; unfortunately, his new goods just arrived and opened are also gone. Mr. B. King's store house, books, &c., all lost; as well as Kirton's store, books, papers, &c. The whole range, but yesterday the soul and life of business, presents a sad spectacle. It was with great difficulty that the flat roof dwelling of Mr. Robertson was saved. We looked every moment to see the building take fire. A great deal of merit is due Dr. Young, Gilchrist and W. Lester, for the active part they took in keeping the house wet with water. The loss is estimated at about $300,000."—*Charleston Courier.*

No Smoking.—The following resolution was adopted in the Tennessee Legislature on the 6th inst.

Resolved, That there shall be neither *pipe* nor *segar* smoked within the Senate Chamber during the hours of business at the present session of the General Assembly.

The Bangor Whig says: "A Yankee in Boston has set up a one horse *thrashing* machine for the convenience of Parents and Guardians having unruly boys. He'll lick an urchin like thunder for fourpence. Small lickings done for two cents only, and the most entire satisfaction warranted."

We are glad to learn that the Hon. Kenneth Rayner has so far recovered from his indisposition, as to be able to proceed homeward.—*Raleigh Register.*

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO THE MEM
OF JOHN W. HUSKE, Esq.

At a meeting of the Members of the B at Lumberton, on the 7th instant, the H Richmond M. Pearson, presiding Judge, called to the Chair, and Thomas L. H appointed Secretary.

On motion of J. Winslow, Esq.

Resolved, That a Committee of three to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting as to the loss which the profession has sustained in the death of our esteemed professional brother and friend, John W. Huske, Esq.

Whereupon, Judge Strange, Judge T er, and Mr. Winslow, were appointed committee.

Judge Strange, on behalf of the committee, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That although the death of our esteemed friend and professional brother, John W. Huske, an event to which we have painfully looked months past as near at hand, yet the intelligence thereof has filled us with feelings of the deepest sorrow.

That these feelings are accompanied by a recollection of his honorable principles, his classical taste and attainments, his extensive legal acquirements, and his social virtues.

That amid the gloom of our bereavement, we cheered by the confident hope that our brother was not unprepared for his fate, but had secured himself an interest in those promises which life or death alike acceptable to the christian mission to the will of his Creator.

That we deeply regret the irreparable loss sustained by his family, and offer to its members sincerest sympathy.

That in memory of our lamented friend, we adopt the usual badges of mourning.

That the Chairman be requested to forward of these proceedings to the widow of the deceased.

That the Secretary be requested to publish proceedings in the several papers printed in of Fayetteville.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

R. M. PEARSON, C
THOS. L. HYBART, *Secretary.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting held in Elizabeth Town October 1841. (On motion of D. B. Wm. H. Beatty Esq. was called to the John A. Robeson appointed Secretary, lowing preamble and Resolutions were Isaac Wright Esq. and unanimously adopted.

But a few days have elapsed since the intelligence reached this village that our highly esteemed friend, Governor Owen is no more. To express our regret and deep for so great a bereavement to his family, cle of friends, society and his country, we together. In his intercourse with his fellow however elevated, or humble, they found him none other than kind feelings and polite attention. Having reached manhood at a period when Revolutionary characters were called to the living, he exhibited much of their spirit. In his deportment dignified and an ease and urbanity of manner that never secure attention and command respect,— and uncompromising integrity, and correct sions affecting the rights and interest of rigid censor of his own actions. Surrounded by every comfort, he dispensed a liberal hospitality; accessible to all, the rich and Here the traveller on foot, often pennyless with a hearty welcome. In all his domestic relations, he so blended kindness with authority was more loved than feared. Fain would we of him, as a husband and a parent, and guage of simplicity and truth, set forth his ness, his tenderness and untiring attention anticipation and supply of every want, that delicacy could suggest. A relation on which his highest of all temporal hopes and happiness; but it is shrouded o'er with mourning, sacred, at least for a season, to the appropriate tenderest sympathy, or most ardent [illegible]

When quite a young man he was elected a member of our General Assembly. He was useful than prominent member; but on all important occasions, exhibited a judgment a reflection and commanded respect. diffidence, he seldom mingled in debate, not until the latter part of his life, that even friends knew the extent of his powers, requires us to say, few men possessed [illegible] or a more easy and courteous citizen.

As Governor of the State, his messages an ardent patriotism and evinced a mind fused with the love of liberty. He took Constitutional principles, and knew the Federal and State authorities; and in the tion of State Rights, ascribed to them no incompatible with the principles of tence and general welfare." He was the Executives who urged the efficiency of in relation to our public works, as preferable other.—His mind was less of the brilliant order; with a reach of intellect sufficient adapted to all business purposes.—Witness Legislature, as a member of the State Convention of a late Political Convention, this has satisfactorily demonstrated. To this latter tion, yielding to no party impulse, we proudest era of his life. The Vice Presidency within his grasp; and he too had ambition so reined in, so subdued, by an ardent that he lost sight of himself, and went, as he for his Country. Such purity, such disinterestedness exhibits a moral grandeur that will long memory, not only to us his neighbours and to the American People. The death of such in the full tide of all his usefulness, leaves a in Society, not easily filled, and which we plore. With his bereaved family we sincerely pathise; and feelly would we mingle our their grief, but we forbear. We look to the vailing is the sympathy of man.

Resolved,—That a copy of these proceedings transmitted to the family of our deceased

Resolved—That a copy be forwarded to the tors of the Wilmington Chronicle and Fay Observer for publication.

W. H. BEATTY, C
JOHN A. ROBESON, *Secretary.*

An elegant marble Sarcophagus, by direction of citizens of Washingt received here a day or two ago, and ed by O'Connor & Co's Transp Line to Pittsburg. Its destination is *Bend,* were it will constitute the de of the remains of the lamented patriot liam Henry Harrison.—*Balt. Amer.*

We stated in our paper of Friday of the officers of the Army having wa the Secretaries of War and Navy on day last.

On the same day we learn the officers the Navy waited on the Secretaries Navy and War to pay their respects

National Intellige

The Grand Jury of New York found four bills of indictment against Monroe Edwards, for forgery.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the October last, a colored Boy named TH WALDEN, about eight years old. I said boy is about Donald Street's, in Moore I will give the above reward for his delivery at Emerson's Tan Yard, Chatham county. boy was bound to me by the County Court, fore forewarn all persons from harboring intend to enforce the law against the aggress

DANIEL CAMPBE

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DEATH OF MR. FORSYTH.

In another column our readers will perceive, many of them with deep regret, none of them with indifference, the annunciation of the death of the Hon. John Forsyth, of Georgia, late Secretary of State. He died at his residence in this city on Thursday evening, of congestive fever, after an illness of three or four weeks. To pronounce the eulogy due to the public character of this distinguished gentleman is a duty that does not devolve on us; but it is not fitting that we, who knew the deceased so long as a public man, should withhold from his memory the justice of saying that he possessed talents which placed him much above the common mass of mankind. The high stations which, during so great a portion of his life, he successively filled, both in his particular State and in the National Government, attest at once the superiority of his talents and the public estimation of them. To the high advantage of superior talents are to be added, also, that of an elegance and dignity of manners which shed a grace over the exalted stations which he filled. His death, sundering many ties of devoted affection, has plunged in the deepest distress a large and most interesting domestic circle.

National Intelligencer.

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

MONEY AFFAIRS, AS CONNECTED WITH POLITICS.

It is not to be denied that there is great anxiety in the commercial world as to the state of the Money Market now, and for months to come. The reasons, which the President of the United States has assigned for putting a Veto upon two Bank Bills passed by Congress, preclude all hope of having a National Bank during his administration. Great curiosity is felt to know what plan he has in view for the safe keeping and disbursement of the public money, and for the regulation of the Exchanges of the country. But the anxiety of commercial men, as we understand it, is not so much about a National Bank as about other matters connected with Trade and Finance.

The State Governments of several of the States have passed into new hands. Their courses of action are doubtful. Their plans of finance are suspected. Their ideas of right and wrong, their appreciation of honor and public faith are not well known. All these things embarrass the market for State Stocks, and more or less, affect the money market here and abroad, as [illegible].

[illegible] of the country are [illegible] low. We are disappointed in the price of wheat and cotton. We [illegible] to have much of a market [illegible] "the great staple." [illegible] But on [illegible]. Low duties [illegible] We drink [illegible] of wine yet. We wear [illegible] profusion of Eastern Princes [illegible]. The duty on that article [illegible], is going down, and [illegible] we shall bring all we use [illegible] and lock up what of the [illegible] we have at home. Gold and [illegible] for all these things are necessary [illegible] gold and silver in every packet [illegible].

[illegible] some general movement [illegible] for good or for evil, in the South and West, toward a resumption of specie payments. The cry is loud for a [illegible] Bankrupt Law, to reach the Banks. This, however, is an impracticable [illegible] for Congress will not pass such a law.—Public Opinion, stronger than a [illegible] Bankrupt law—the public opinion not of one, but of both parties, is calling for a general resumption, which, in the [illegible] of sober thinking men, is yet [illegible] of necessity.

[illegible] new State Legislatures about to [illegible] power in Ohio, the great Western State, and Georgia, an important Southern State, it is difficult to foresee what will be [illegible] of the dominant party. As for [illegible] Gov. Porter has shown himself [illegible] a shield between the radicals of his own party, and the Banks, and there [illegible] no danger of radical action there. [illegible] the Locofoco remedy is to issue [illegible] Bonds to loan to the people, to [illegible] money—an amazing movement [illegible]. In Ohio, however, there is danger of *radical* action. The Locofocoism of [illegible] is of a rabid character. Madmen [illegible] got into power there—many [illegible] having very loose notions of plighted [illegible] honor, and looser notions yet of [illegible] political economy.

One of the most extraordinary signs of the times is the difficulty the Federal government meets with in negotiating a 6 per cent. [illegible] true this Loan, in its forms, [illegible] contrived, and the time is too short for Capitalists to invest—but it is [illegible], that a young, vigorous nation [illegible], owing little or nothing, should [illegible] with difficulty in negotiating a Loan of [illegible] millions, at six per cent,—when France, Russia, or Austria can negotiate loans to any amount, for three or four per cent.

If it were possible to disengage the currency questions that agitate the country from the political parties that form upon them,—we might hope for early relief from the anxieties now felt about the future. When the National Bank question is settled for, or *against*, perhaps political parties will be [illegible] disengaged. During this coming Session of Congress, it is probable there will be some settlement of the question, at least for some years.

Mr. Everett's Confirmation, according to the correspondent of the Boston Atlas, has given great gratification to the more enlightened of the English public; to whom his character and standing are well known. He was expected to arrive in London in the course of a fortnight. Mr. Stevenson goes home by the Great Western, from Bristol, on her next voyage. He ought to have been recalled months ago. *He was*, says the Atlas writer, *the ridicule of the British Court.*

Southern Harmony.

250 Copies, just received, by E. J. HALE.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1841.

A QUESTION OF VERACITY.—The Norfolk Herald says that the Hon. Francis Mallary, in a recent address at Nansemond C. H., Va., declared "that President Tyler had authorized him to pronounce the statement of Mr. Ewing, respecting the concoction of the Second Fiscal Bill, to be false in every essential particular." He further remarked, that a full contradiction of that statement would appear at the proper time. When asked at what time it would appear! he replied that he did not know, but that it would appear.

This is a most remarkable statement. Let us look a moment at the position in which it places the parties. On the 11th of September, (about seven weeks ago.) Mr. Ewing addressed a long letter to the President, resigning his place in the Cabinet, and detailing at length, as his reason therefor, certain matters which had transpired between himself and the President, all tending to show, that the latter was deficient in firmness and good faith. The President offered no reply to this letter. He neither contradicted its statements himself, nor did any one else for him, though various efforts have been made to *insinuate* distrust of their truth. And the Madisonian, his accredited organ, and peculiar champion, merely said that the high station of the President forbade his entering into a controversy of the kind. In due time, Messrs. Badger and Bell confirmed the statement of Mr. Ewing. Mr. Webster remained silent. Messrs. Crittenden and Granger were not present at the occurrences detailed by Mr. Ewing. Such is the position of parties up to the 18th inst. the day on which Mr. Mallary made his speech. On that day, nearly six weeks after the publication of Mr. Ewing's statement, it is announced,—not in Washington, not in the public prints, but in an obscure corner of Virginia, that the President had "authorized" a declaration that Mr. Ewing's statement was "false in every essential particular!" And the fact first finds its way to the public through the columns of a genuine Whig paper.

Has the President authorized such a contradiction? We cannot believe it. There are too many marks of truth upon the face of Mr. Ewing's statement; there is too strong a presumption arising from the failure of Mr. Tyler and Mr. Webster to contradict it; and above all, and conclusive over all, there is the concurrent testimony of Messrs. Badger and Bell to its truth—a testimony which, from our knowledge of Mr. Badger, we would take before that of all the "Jim Crow" Tylers and Mallarys in the world.

Moreover, if Mr. Tyler has now authorised Mr. Mallary to contradict Mr. Ewing, and to promise a more "full contradiction" hereafter, what becomes of the plea of dignity behind which the Madisonian endeavored to hide the President? If his high station forbade his coming out *then*, does it less forbid it *now*? We should think not; though it would be quite in character with some other of Mr. Tyler's conduct if he should now abandon ground which he took six weeks ago.

A survey of the whole subject convinces us that Mr. Tyler has been mistaken by Mr. Mallary, and that he will not venture to come out with the promised "full contradiction."

SIGNS.—We are sorry to say that the signs in the Madisonian are any thing but Whiggish. There is something very like a chuckle of gratification at the Locofoco successes in Georgia, Maryland, &c.; there are incessant attacks upon Mr. Clay; and there is an attempt to draw a distinction between Whiggism and Republicanism. Moreover, the Globe quotes from the Madisonian its editorials, under the head "Good Reading." Indeed, the Madisonian is in much greater favor with the Locofocos, than with the Whig papers. These things would neither be surprising nor important, if they were not in some sort regarded as indications of the feeling at the White House. The Editor of the Madisonian himself is said to have been a Loco throughout all of Jackson's administration, and only to have become a Conservative in 1837.

THE UNIT CABINET.—The Madisonian, whilst the members of the late Cabinet were in office, revived the Jackson doctrine, that the Cabinet ought to agree with the President or resign. We should like to know whether the President and Judge Upshur agree on the important subjects of the Veto power and the one-term principle? The Judge published a book a year or two ago, in which the former was assailed, and the latter advocated, with great force. What says the President?

MR. WEBSTER.—It is rumored in New York and Washington, that Mr. Webster is about to retire from the Cabinet, and his place is already assigned to Mr. Upshur, and *his* to Mr. Cushing of Massachusetts. The settlement of the McLeod case, and the more peaceful aspect of our foreign relations, are supposed to be the immediate causes of this move. It is also said that Mr. Webster will settle in New York, and there resume the practice of the Law.

The Commercial Advertiser stoutly contradicts the report.

SICKNESS.—We rejoice to learn, that the sickness which has prevailed to such a dreadful extent in the up country of our State, is on the decline.

We cannot be too grateful, in this town, for the remarkable freedom from sickness during the late season, which has proved so fatal in both the Eastern and Western portions of the State. We believe it has been as healthy here as during any Summer for many years past.

NEW ORLEANS.—The yellow fever is abating. The interments on the 13th were 20, of which 12 were from yellow fever. On the 15th, 17, of which 12 by yellow fever.

There was no abatement of the disease at Vicksburg by the last accounts. Seven funerals on the 16th. The Circuit Court was not held on account of the prevalence of sickness.

Much sickness exists in the vicinity of Franklin, Louisiana, and many of the planters have been attacked by bilious and intermitting fevers.

Semmes, the Student who shot Professor Davis at the University of Virginia last year, and was for some months confined in jail, was finally bailed in the sum of $25,000, on account of failing health. His trial was to have taken place at the late term of the Superior Court of Albemarle, but he forfeited his recognizance. We understand that he passed through Wilmington a few weeks ago, in such feeble health that he had to be carried from the cars to the boat. He was accompanied by some relations. There is no probability of his recovery.

ELECTIONS.

Pennsylvania.—It is believed that parties stand as follows: In the Senate, Whig 17, Loco 16. Last year 18 to 15. In the House, Whig 36, Loco 64. Last year 51 to 49.

Ohio.—The result is said to be, in the Senate, Whig 17, Loco 19. Last year 15 to 21. In the House, Whig 35, Loco 37. Last year, 51 to 21.

The New York Election, for Members of the Legislature, will take place on the 2d of next month. It will be a hard fought battle, as the Whig papers of that State promise to stop the tide of Locofocoism which has lately overrun several other States. Their opponents, on the other hand, are flushed with victory, and will make a desperate struggle. The events of the last few months alone make the result doubtful.

A dwelling and two or three out houses were destroyed by fire in Wilmington on Wednesday night last. Happening to be present, we were struck with the skill and rapidity with which, after the Engines were brought to bear, the burning mass of lightwood was extinguished, and the fire prevented from extending to adjoining buildings.

RARE SPORT.—Mr. James McEachin, of Richmond county, about four weeks ago, killed two fine bucks at one shot, and on the week following killed two more at one shot. This has been seldom if ever equalled.

At the late Term of the District Court of the U. S. for the Albemarle District, Hon. Henry Potter presiding, Hugh W. Collins, Esq. was appointed Clerk, in place of J. W. Littlejohn, resigned.

The quantity of cotton consumed by manufactures in the United States during the year ending the 1st instant, was 297,288 bales. This is exclusive, however, of all consumed South and West of Petersburg, Va.—probably amounting to 50,000 bales.

FOREIGN.—ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA.—This steamer arrived at Boston on Thursday last, with Liverpool papers to the 5th inst.

Cotton was firm, and in some instances a little higher. Trade is represented in many of the English journals to be exceedingly dull, and the condition of the operatives in some of the manufacturing towns, is stated to be deplorable. The Liverpool Times of the 5th, however, says, "The demand for cotton last week was very active, and prices are firm, with a tendency to improve. The autumn demand both for cotton and woollen goods, is very brisk at present, and large quantities of twist are going to Russia and Poland, previous to the closing of the Baltic by ice. There is a better feeling in the cotton market than there has been at any time previous during the present year."

The crops had turned out well, amounting to near an average.

The rate of interest was high, 5 to 6 per cent. American stocks were consequently depressed and inactive.

The commercial accounts have not had the slightest effect on any article of merchandize at N. York.

The President's Veto Messages, with Messrs. Ewing's and Webster's letters, &c., were published in the London papers, and much commented on.

The proceedings of Parliament are not of particular interest, as legislation on the Corn Laws and the other important measures were postponed to the next session. The proceedings were brought nearly to a close, and the prorogation was expected to take place on the 7th. The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed to supply the deficiency in the revenue for the year, £2,467,432, by giving a discretionary power to sell exchequer bills or stocks, as the state of the market would render most expedient, which was voted without opposition.

In the House of Commons, on the 24th ult., Sir Charles Napier called the attention of Sir Robert Peel to the danger of Mr. McLeod, and hoped Parliament would not be prorogued without means being taken to protect him. Sir Robert Peel said he could not give Sir Charles any assurance on the subject.

There is no later news from China.

Lord Morpeth came in the Columbia. The new Governor General of Canada, Sir Charles Bagot, was to leave England on the 10th.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Oct. 1.

There is a firm market to-day, and middling quality of American is ⅛d higher since Friday. Other sorts remain much as they were, but with more doing. The sales amount to nearly 6600 bags, including 600 Surats at 3¾d to 4½d, 150 Pernam 7¾d to 8¼d, American 5¾d to 7¼d. The sales on Saturday were 6000 bags, including 1100 American on speculation.

The Locofoco papers have recently rung with a charge against the late Secretary Ewing, of having paid an enormous sum, ($50,000 we believe it was,) to his son for negotiating a part of the late government loan. It turns out, according to the Madisonian, that the sum paid the agent, for that service, was $416 66. A small difference!

SWARTWOUT.—There is a curious paragraph in a letter from the Washington correspondent of the New York Express, as follows:

"Mr. Swartwout is here, looking well, and exciting the warm sympathies of his friends. I am happy to learn that an entirely exaggerated estimate has been formed of his deficiencies, owing to the persecution of a certain clique in New York. Errors, to an immense amount, have been discovered in the recent investigation in your city, and I may say there is no reason to believe any considerable deficit; whatever it may be *it will all be paid.* The Government are giving him every opportunity to inspect and correct the accounts."

We hope the present Administration is not alluded to as "his friends," whose warm sympathies he is exciting. We shall be glad to find that the deficiency "will all be paid."

U. S. Bank Stock sells at New York for $3¼, and its notes are about 50 per cent. discount.

It is suggested in some of the Whig papers, that a Convention be held in the City of Raleigh, or some other suitable place, for the purpose of devising plans to reorganize the Whig party, &c., in order to prevent a triumph of the Locofocos in this State similar to that which has occurred in other places. This meets our hearty concurrence, and we recommend that the Convention be held at as early a period as possible, and further, we hope that the prudence of every true Whig of North Carolina will convince him of the propriety of keeping silent with regard to the next election for members of the Legislature, until the whole party is in a state of thorough organization. Complete union of the Whigs alone can save us and the constitution from the ruin which hangs over us. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and it is scarcely necessary to add that the motto under which we gained our victories, to wit: "The union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union," was not adopted for mere temporary purposes, but for a watchword, perpetual as the principles for which we were contending.

Carolina Watchman.

Good News for Texas.—We learn that Gen. Hamilton, the Texan Agent in England, arrived in the Columbia, bringing the amount of the loan effected, in pure Gold. Huzza! for Texas! She will now "go ahead" on the Crocket principle, first seeing "*she's right.*"—*Pennsylvania Inquirer.*

A CARD, TO THE WHIG PUBLIC.

I will, in a few days, issue a prospectus to the Whig Public, disclosing the grounds on which I propose to conduct a new Whig Journal at the city of Washington.

My object now, is principally to say, that the appearance of that Journal will only be delayed until the re-assembling of Congress, on the 1st Monday in December—possibly, until after the Christmas holydays, until which time Congress does not usually enter seriously upon the discharge of public business.

I have also another object, which is to assure the Whig Public that such a Journal—intended to supplant no other, but to aid in the maintenance of Whig principles, sanctioned by the voice of 19 States, and of 1,500,000 American citizens, since shamelessly transgressed and disregarded by men who owe every thing to the generous confidence of the Whig party, and whom the decree of Fate has enabled for a short period, to play the tyrant—will certainly go into operation.

I cannot permit the opportunity to pass, however, without congratulating the Whigs of Virginia especially—for, Virginia, heretofore so loyal to principle, has supplied upon this occasion, nearly all the traitors, upon the very contemptible impression made upon their ranks, by the defection of names of some celebrity among them. Few men knowing the State better than I do, or having better opportunities of forming a judgment of the current of public opinion, I have not yet heard, certainly, of the first Whig who had renounced his principles, although invited to the tergiversation by one President of the U. States, "by the Grace of God," three members of Congress, two State Judges, and two Professors of William & Mary College, the Whig leaders may sell their principles for *place*, present or prospective, or for the vanity of ruling, or what in some men's estimation is equivalent, the reputation of being supposed to rule the ruling powers—but the Whig Democracy, the rank and file, whom vanity does not dupe, nor ambition corrupt, and whose single purpose is the honor, prosperity and liberty of their country, stand now where they stood in November 1840. Never treason carried over so little accession of strength to an enemy, or so little injured the party betrayed. Arnold went over to King George alone, and those who have betrayed the Whigs, have imitated his example in this as in other respects. The Veto, or both the Vetoes, are little or nothing—it is the *motive*, to destroy the unity, prevalence and separate existence of the Whig party, which deserves execration, and calls for the vengeance of a betrayed and insulted people—betrayed by those whom they had trusted and elevated—insulted by the very imagination, that they could be seduced from their avowed principles, and made the humble and obedient instruments of executing the ambitious designs of a Cabal of trading politicians.

Let this noble spirit still prevail, and neither treason, nor Presidential patronage, nor all the blandishments and seductive influence of power, can avail against the determined will and the now inflamed resentment of the Whig party. Let us, who hoped for repose after so arduous a campaign, resume our arms, determined not to yield our country and liberty to misrule, yet more resolved that Traitors shall not circumvent or sell us to an opponent whom we had signally vanquished in fair, open and honorable combat: and if we must surrender to *either*—let us prefer a thousand times, the open and avowed antagonist, even Benton himself, to the trader in politics, who has attempted to barter us for his own aggrandizement.

JNO. H PLEASANTS.

Goochland, Oct. 1, 1841.

☞ Whig papers are requested to copy.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Murphy, Mr. JOHN FOX, of Charleston, S. C. to Miss SARAH A. WATTS, of this place.

In Anson county, on the 21st inst., by John Adams, Esq., Mr. A. S. BEARD, of Davidson county, N. C., to Miss MARTHA HINSON, daughter of John Hinson, Esq. of Anson.

Near Laurel Hill, on the 19th inst., Mr. HUGH McLEAN, Jun. to Miss ANN BRIGGS.

DIED,

In this vicinity, on Saturday last, Mr. HENRY M. JOHNSON, Deputy Sheriff of the County, aged about 25 years.

In this vicinity, on the morning of the 18th inst., JOHN COUNCIL, son of Rev. M. and Mrs. S. J. Russell, aged 4 years 7½ months. He enjoyed excellent health amid the swamps and miasma near the mouth of S. Santee river last year, notwithstanding the sickliness of autumn. But it was this year, in a more healthy clime, when there was less apprehension of sickness and death, that his parents were called to experience this bereavement. Truly, "in the midst of life we are in death."—*Communicated.*

At the Vale of Tempe, in Bladen county, on the 11th instant, SOPHIA CAROLINE BROWN, daughter of the late Major Thomas and Mrs. Caroline Brown, in the 13th year of her age. She died on the sixth morning after the attack of fever, bearing her illness with the sweetest and most uncomplaining patience; thanking and praising her Savior for taking all pain away; repeating to her distressed friends, "Oh how good I feel! how thankful I am!" A little before her last sleep, she raised her head to kiss the sympathising friend that hung over her pillow, and without a groan her precious breath gently ebbed away.—*Communicated.*

Near Laurel Hill, on Friday morning last, very suddenly, HUGH McLEAN, Sen. Esq., an aged and highly respectable citizen.

At Mariana, Florida, on the 12th instant, Mrs. CATHARINE JORDAN, wife of Mr. Charles N. Jordan, and daughter of Capt. Benjamin Chapman, of this county.

At Raleigh, on the 18th inst., Mrs. MARGARET SCHARDLE, consort of Mr. Peter Schardle, in the 26th year of her age.

In Wilmington, on the 18th instant, at the residence of Mr. W. O. Jeffreys, Miss ELIZABETH McGARY, youngest daughter of Mr. Michael McGary, of this town.

Also on the 1[illegible]th inst. Mr. ABRAM BAKER.

Another Revolutionary Soldier gone.

Departed this life, on the 26th ultimo, at his residence in Stanly county, N. C., Rev. GEORGE SHANKLE, aged about 90 years. Mr. Shankle was a soldier in the times that tried the true patriotism of men. For about the last 40 years of his life he was a preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Many other men have been more brilliant, but few have been endowed with a larger portion of common sense. His main object was to preach the gospel in its power, purity and simplicity, which he continued to do almost as long as he remained on this mortal stage of action. Just a week before his death he preached a sermon with great energy at his own Church, near his residence. As a husband he was tender and affectionate—as a neighbor he was hospitable—as a master he treated his servants well. He sustained a high character in the social circles of life where he was acquainted. He is no doubt gone to enjoy the reward laid up for the long tried and faithful.—[*Communicated.*

And yet another!—In Anson county, on the 20th inst., in the 84th year of his age, Mr. MICHAEL NASH, a Soldier in the Revolution, and a U. S. Pensioner. He was a native of Nash county, but for many years past a citizen of Anson.

In Wayne county, on the 19th ult., the Rev. JAMES COWAN, Principal of Goldsborough Academy, aged 46 years.

In Mecklenburg county, N. C., on the 17th inst., in the 67th year of his age, Dr. JOSEPH McKNITT ALEXANDER.

In Iredell county, on the 15th instant, Mr. BURGESS A. GAITHER, aged about 24 years.

In Newbern, on Sunday, the 10th instant, Mr. JAMES HUNT, cooper, formerly of New York.

On Tuesday, the 12th instant, Mr. W. W. THOMPSON, cooper, lately of Philadelphia.

On Wednesday, in the 58th year of his age, Mr. JOHN P. MERKEL.

On Sunday morning, the 17th instant, Mr. GEORGE P. MERKEL.

On Sunday evening, Mrs. ANTOINETTE DIXON, consort of Geo. W. Dixon, Esq.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Oct. 27.

Brandy, peach,	35 a 40	Lime,	$2¼ a $2½
Ditto, apple,	30 a 32½	Lead, bar,	7 a 8
Bacon,	7½ a 8	Mackerel,	none.
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Molasses,	27 a 30
Butter,	12½ a 15	Oats,	a 30
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed	70 a 75
Coffee,	10 a 13	Nails, cut,	6½ a 6¾
Cotton,	7 a 8¼	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton Yarn,	16 a 20	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	8½ a 11
Corn,	45 a 50	Lump,	16
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	18 a 20
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	60 a 75
Flour,	$5 a $6¼	Sack,	$2
Feathers,	35 a 40	Tallow,	10 a 11
Flaxseed,	90 a $1	Tin, box,	$13 a 13½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	3 a 5
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	$1 a $1 10
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	30 a 35
Lead,	7 a 8	Wool,	15 a 20

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 8 cts. pr. yd.
3-4 ditto ditto ditto, 6 ditto.

WILMINGTON MARKET—October 20.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 6 00 a 7 00; Flooring 8 00 a 8 25; Timber 5 50 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 16 00 a 18 00, dressed, none; R. O. rough, 11 00 a 12 50; Shingles 1 50 a 4 00; Corn 65 a 70; Salt, coarse, 30 a 35, Rice 3 62 a 3 75.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine has brought within the few days past from 2 45 down to 2 40. The tendency of the article is downward. Tar sold on yesterday at 1 55, a slight advance from last report.

Timber.—A steady demand for Mill qualities at 5 a 6 dolls. A raft averaging 50 feet in length, was sold the other day at 7½.

Corn.—Wanted.

Rice.—New at market but prices scarcely settled yet. Some slight sales at 3 75.

For Staves, W. O. and R. O. Hhd., there is considerable inquiry.

River Shingles continue in good demand.

CHERAW MARKET—October 19.

Bacon 9 a 10; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 8 a 9; Corn 56; Flour 5 25 a 6 00; Feathers 40 a 48; Iron 5½ a 6½; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 35 a 50; Nails, cut, 7½ a 8.

Cotton at Augusta 7½ to 8¾ cents, principal sales 8 to 8¼, a rise of ¼ cent.

Cotton at New Orleans 7½ to 10¼. Sales of the week 10,500 bags. Receipts from 1st to 15th Oct. 28,680 bales. Sugar 3½ to 7½. Molasses 18 to 25. Flour 5 50. Bacon 2½ to 7½. Whiskey 20. Corn 55 to 57.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

October 14.—Schr. Ellen from Philadelphia. Reports he spoke the schr. Rio off Cape Hatteras on the inst., from Newbern, N. C., bound to N. York. 15.—Brig George Thomas from New York; Schr. Sterling from do. 16.—Brig Baltic from Bath. 18.—Schr. Columbia from Philadelphia. 19.—Brig Leonora, 62 hours from New York.

DEPARTURES.

October 16.—Br. brig Peerle for Antigua. 17.—Schr. Lodenia & Eliza for Georgetown, D. C. 19.—Schr. Sterling for New York. 20.—Brig Hellespont for Guadaloupe.

D. GILCHRIST,

SURGEON DENTIST,

EXPECTS to return to Fayetteville on the 16th November next.

October 11, 1841. 72-2w

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is about to open a Clothing Store in this place, at the Shop on Hay Street formerly occupied by Wm. L. Cofer, nearly opposite the Lafayette Hotel, where

READY MADE CLOTHING,

of every description, can be had. My stock has all been made this Fall, under my own direction, and I warrant it to be made in the latest style, and in the most approved manner. I warrant the workmanship to stand as well as if made to order. My stock consists in part of

Beaver & Pilot Cloth Frock & Over Coats,
Dress Coats, of all the latest styles,
Pants and Vests of superior quality,
A good assortment of Fancy Articles, consisting of Shirts, Collars, Bombazine Stocks, Silk Handkerchiefs, Cravats,

And many other articles too tedious to mention.

The Subscriber respectfully solicits a call from Citizens and Strangers, where bargains can be had for Cash.

V. R. PEIRSON.
J. J. BURTON, *Agent.*

Fayetteville, Oct. 27. 73-tf

FOR RENT.

THAT commodious DWELLING HOUSE in the Brick Row, at the foot of Haymount, known as the residence of the late John M. Dobbin. Apply to

J. C. DOBBIN.

October 28, 1841. 73-2w.

NOTICE.

HAVING recently purchased the Lands and Bridge on Drowning Creek, heretofore known as Mac Farland's Turnpike Lands, I have now the pleasure of informing the public that the bridge has been thoroughly re-built, and is at present in first rate travelling condition. Said bridge is 28 miles from Fayetteville, 36 miles from Cheraw, via Laurel Hill, and 23 miles from Rockingham, in Richmond county. The roads leading to the bridge are in first rate order. Persons going to market, as well as travellers generally, will find it to their advantage to cross at this bridge, it being the most direct road from Fayetteville to Cheraw or Rockingham.

WILLIAM McLEAN.

Turnpike Bridge, October 12, 1841. [illegible]

POSTSCRIPT.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.—Late accounts at New York, give the important information that the combined British forces had attacked Canton.—The Chinese loss had been tremendous, and that of the English considerable. The battle was still raging at the date of the accounts.

SHOES AND HATS.

200 PAIR COMMON BROGANS,
120 do. lined and bound Brogans,
60 do. women's sewed Shoes,
60 do. do. pegged do.
50 do. grain Strap Boots,
50 do. women's Morocco Spring Strap Shoes,
60 straight crown Wool Hats,
Oils Paints and Glass,
2 bbls. Linseed Oil,
150 gallons Sperm Oil,
30 kegs No. 1 White Lead,
30 boxes 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Glass,
In Store and for sale by
COOK & CO.

October 27, 1841. 73-3w

Commission and Forwarding Business.

THE Subscribers have established themselves in Wilmington, N. C., for the purpose of transacting the above business. They are well prepared with large Warehouses, Wharf, &c., for the reception of Produce and Goods of all kinds. Every attention will be given to business in this line. They respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

Reference—J. Patton and Son, Philadelphia. Woodhull and Minturns, N. York. Wm. Patton, Charleston, S. C.

L. S. YORKE & CO.

They have in Store, for Sale, on reasonable terms,

30 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
30 do. Porto Rico do.
12 do. St. Domingo do.
100 kegs cut Nails,
100 sacks Liverpool ground Salt,
35 bbls. Rye Whiskey,
10 bbls. Imitation Brandy,
100 casks Lime.

Wilmington, October 23.

Notice.

THE STOCK OF GOODS of Fountain Lain, deceased, will be sold at Public Auction at his Store on Person Street, on Wednesday the 10th of November next. Terms at sale.

All persons indebted to said Lain are requested to make immediate payment to us.

HALL & JOHNSON,
Surviving Partners of said Lain.

Fayetteville, Oct. 27. 73

Sale of Lands for Taxes.

AGREEABLE to an order of sale of Cumberland County Court, September Term 1840, I will expose to public sale, for cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 6th day of December next, the following Lot, or parcel of Land, listed by John Huske, for the estate or heirs of Alfred Moore, upon which the taxes are due and unpaid for 1840, viz:

One Lot of 6 Acres, (more or less) on Hillsboro' and Moore Streets, valued at $200, tax $1 00

G. DEMING, *Collector.*

Fayetteville, Oct. 25, 1841. 73-3t

☞ Raleigh Register weekly till sale, and send bill to this Office.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having enclosed a Lot, and erected Shelters, directly on Hay Mount, has opened it for the use of Wagoners free of charge.

JOSEPH S. DUNN.

Oct. 23, 1841. 73-3t

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED, Ten Thousand a Year, complete in one vol.; Memoirs of Margaret Davidson, Washington Irving's last work; Irving's complete Works; Phillip's Life of Dr. Milne; Brownlee's Christian Father at Home; The Table of the Lord; Bishop Meade's Prayers; Wilmer's Episcopal Manual; James's Anxious Inquirer; Hannah More's complete Works; Sketches of the Fair Sex; Rolla's Children's Books; Language of Flowers; Flora's Lexicon; Albums; Splendid copies of Byron, in 1 or 8 volumes; Brookes's Universal Gazetteer, &c.

Oct. 25. E. J. HALE.

Splendid Schemes for November.

J. G. GREGORY & Co. Managers.

ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13th, 1841, the Virginia Monongalia LOTTERY, Class N for 1841, will be drawn at Alexandria, Va.

GRAND CAPITALS.

30,000 DOLLARS.

$10,000, $5,000, $3,000, $2,500, $1,017, 100 Prizes of $1,000!! &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	25 Whole Tickets			$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Half	do	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarter	do	32 50

50,000 Capital.

UNION LOTTERY,

Class No. 10, for 1841, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, the 20th of November, 1841.

15 drawn Nos. in each Package of 26 Tickets, containing the following

GRAND PRIZES!

$50,000, $20,000, $10,000, $5,000, $4,277, 2 Prizes of $3,000, 50 of $1,000, 50 of $500, 50 of $400, 100 of $250, 198 of $200, &c. &c.

Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75
Eighths $1 87.

Certificates of Packages of	26 Whole Tickets			$190 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Half	do	95 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarter	do	47 50
Ditto	ditto	26 Eighth	do	23 75

$40,000.

Virginia Leesburg LOTTERY,

Class P, for 1841, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, the 27th of November, 1841.

GRAND SCHEME.

$40,000! $10,000! $6,737! 2 Prizes of $5,000, 5 of 2,000, 10 of 1,500 20 of $1,000, 30 of $500, 40 of $300, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	25 Whole Tickets			$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Half	do	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarter	do	32 50

☞ For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries,—address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.

Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above.

FRESH GOODS.

THE undersigned has now on hand, received by late arrivals from New York, opposite the La Fayette Hotel, the following GOODS, which are offered for sale for Cash, or on credit to punctual customers:—

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
50 Hhds. MOLASSES,
25 Hhds. Muscovado and Porto Rico SUGARS,
125 bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
10 tons Swedes iron,
200 kegs assorted Nails,
75 boxes 8 x 10 Glass,
3 barrels Putty,
20 crates Crockery and Glass Ware,
100 bags Shot,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
30 boxes Soap,
10 bags Almonds,
10 boxes No. 10 Whittemore's Cotton Cards,
25 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
25 boxes Fur and Wool Hats,
25 cases assorted Shoes and Boots,
15 boxes Stuart's Candy,
20 qr. casks Malaga and other Wines,
20 barrels Loaf Sugar,
5 boxes White Havana Sugar,
10 casks London Porter & Scotch Ale,
100 reams Writing & Wrapping Paper,
50 boxes Spanish Cigars.

Also a general assortment of Medicines, Drugs and Dye Stuffs, with a handsome assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, and a great variety of other articles, making together a Stock worthy the attention of dealers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

October 1, 1841. [illegible]

State of North Carolina,
Anson County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of [illegible] months from the date hereof, for the renewal of a Certificate for Twelve Shares of the Stock of the said Bank, in the name of William Little, the original of which has been lost.

WILLIAM LITTLE.

October 5, 1841. [illegible]

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGES.

ALL the Messages [illegible] of all the Presidents [illegible] Tyler and including [illegible] the late Extra Session [illegible] cians—for sale by E. J. HALE.

ENTERTAINMENT

LOOK AT THIS!—My House [illegible] thoroughly repaired [illegible] Entertainment at very reduced prices [illegible] return of my friends [illegible]

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 12, 1841. [illegible]

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

ALMANACS FOR 1842.

TURNER & HUGHES'S Farmers' and Planters', For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

October 12, 1841.

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Mabie, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. P. THORN, H. [illegible], Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, [illegible], Master.
Schr. JULIA, [illegible], Master.

THE above are all first class, coppered and copper-fastened vessels, well [illegible] and commanded by men of experience, and will [illegible] at the lowest rates, and the [illegible] will be punctually adhered to [illegible] lowest rates. All [illegible] the Agent will be [illegible]

JOHN COGHLAN, Agent, New York.

July 24, 1841. [illegible]

LOVE'S HOTEL,

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.

IS still kept open by the Proprietor for the reception of Travellers, and accommodation of those whom the business of the Courts calls to Rockingham. Strict attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of his Guests.

E. LOVE.

April 26, 1841. [illegible]

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber [illegible] near Fayetteville, N. C., on the first of this month, a Negro man named

BILLY.

About 50 years old, [illegible] well known about Fayetteville as a Painter. It is supposed that he is lurking about town, or probably he may steer his course either South to Alabama, or go to Moore county, near Deep River. The above reward will be paid for taking him and lodging him in [illegible] Jail. Billy was formerly the property of Mr. C. [illegible]

C. L. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 13, 1841. 15tf

☞ I will give $25 for legal proof to the conviction of the villain aiding and harboring the above runaway Slave.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine*; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

Davies' Mathematics,
DESIGNED FOR SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES AND COLLEGES.

THE attention of Teachers and all others engaged in the promotion of thorough education, is invited to the examination of the following text books in Mathematics, by Professor Charles Davies.

1. Davies' Mental and Practical Arithmetic.—Key to Davies' Arithmetic for Teachers.
2. Davies' First Lessons in Geometry.
3. Davies' First Lessons in Algebra.
4. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.
5. Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
6. Davies' Elements of Surveying.
7. Davies' Analytical Geometry.
8. Davies' Descriptive Geometry.
9. Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.
10. Davies' Shades, Shadows and Linear Perspective.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

Job Printing of all kinds
Neatly executed at this Office.

NEW AND *CHEAP* GOODS.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the recent arrivals from the North, a large and Splendid Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; white, red, and green Flannel 4-4 and 6-4; Merinos, French and English; 2400 pieces Calico; plain Muslins; Bishop Lawns; Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers, Bolting Cloths; brown and bleached Domestics, from 3-4 to 6-4; with many other articles. All of which being bought at the lowest Package price, are offered at REDUCED PRICES, by Wholesale or Retail, for Cash, or to punctual customers on the usual time.

September 6, 1841. 66-tf.

NEW GOODS.

BY Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant, the Subscribers are now receiving their FALL and WINTER STOCK of

GROCERIES.

Hardware, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
15 do prime Java ditto,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
1000 lbs. Lump and Loaf ditto,
100 pair Weight Trace Chains,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
10 dozen Collins' and other Axes,
15 bbls. Tanners' Oil, (Shore and Bank,)
1000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
100 sides Upper ditto,
50 kegs Powder, FF and FFF,
50 bags Buck and Drop Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
25 pieces Cotton Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,

Together with Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Tea, Bellows, Vises, Anvils and Hammers, with all other articles in a Grocery line. All of which will be sold *low* for Cash or Country Produce, or the usual time to *punctual dealers*.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1841. 68tf

N. B. Our attention will also continue to be given to the receiving and forwarding of Goods, receiving Produce of all kinds for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct. We invite the attention of all of our old friends.

C. J. & R. M. O.

French Burr Mill Stones, Bolting Cloths, and Wove Wire.

THE Subscribers are Agents for the sale of FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, manufactured by William Tyack of New York, and with the annexed recommendations deem it unnecessary to say more.

We also keep constantly on hand, a first rate article of BOLTING CLOTHS, of various Nos., and WOVE WIRE, suitable for Screens, and Sifters for Corn Mills. We can also furnish Stones for Corn, from the Quarries of Moore county, on short notice. All persons wanting the above articles will do well to call and examine for themselves before buying elsewhere.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, N. C. June 15, 1841.

Messrs. Hall & Johnson:

Gentlemen, In reply to yours, I take great pleasure in saying that I have for many years acquainted with Mr. William Tyack's make of Burr Mill Stones. I have, as a Mill Wright, put in operation [illegible] persons many pair of his Manufacture, [illegible] one pair in my own Mill, with which I am perfectly satisfied, and take great pleasure in recommending Mr. William Tyack's Burr Stones to all who may wish to supply themselves with the article.

Respectfully yours,
JESSE WALKER.

I have been a miller twenty-one years, and seven years head miller in the employment of J. B. Kendall & Co., Union Mills, Petersburg, Va. I have used Burr's made at several different places, and I find the Burr's made by William Tyack, of New York, to be superior to any I have ever used in regard to the temper of the blocks, the workmanship and so well balanced as to require no hanging. This is an important improvement in the Burr runner, as it will run much more steady than it will by putting on one side a heavy piece of metal to balance it.

JAMES ALEXANDER.

Union Mills, Petersburg, Va.

We have in our possession many more recommendations in regard to the quality of the above Burr Mill Stones, which will be shown to those desiring to purchase.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, June 22, 1841. 55tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker.

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING on short time and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

OWEN HOUSTON,

Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jos. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES.

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 69tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Suitable for the Season. They are from the latest importations and most desirable patterns. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE, Fur, Leghorn, Willow and Straw Hats.

All of which I will sell LOW for Cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

H. LEETE.
North West corner of Market Square.

April 27, 1841. 47tf

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

July 14, 1840. 6tf

FOR SALE.

A VERY SUPERIOR PIANO FORTE, which has been used, though not injured, but for which a liberal deduction will be made. For information apply at this office.

September 10. 67-tf.

COTTON GINS.

I HAVE a few COTTON GINS unsold at Hall & Johnson's Fayetteville. They will be sold at reduced prices, at 6 months credit. A liberal discount will be made for cash.

JOHN W. POWELL.

August 18, 1841. 64-3m

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKING.

THE Subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform the public, that he has commenced the above business on Market Square, next door to Mr. James R. Gee's, where he will keep constantly on hand and for sale, Carriage, Barouche, Sulkey, Carryall, and Wagon

HARNESS,

Saddles, of every quality and price, Trunks and Whips.

In short, every article usually found in a Saddler's Shop. Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his work before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell VERY LOW FOR CASH, or on the usual time to punctual customers. He hopes, by strict attention to his business, to merit a portion of public patronage.

☞ REPAIRING of every description in his line promptly attended to, and moderate charges made.

JOHN S. EABOTEAU.

September 29, 1841. 69-3m

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers.

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
1 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, October 1, 1841.

STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS,

PUBLISHED BY ROBINSON, PRATT & CO., No. 63 Wall street, New York:—

Comstock's Natural Philosophy, enlarged.

Comstock's Chemistry, with all the late discoveries.

Comstock's Young Chemist, for beginners.

Comstock's Botany, containing plates of flowers, sentiments of flowers, &c.

Comstock's Young Botanist, for beginners.

Comstock's Geology, useful to agriculturists.

Comstock's Mineralogy, do do.

Comstock's Physiology, for schools and families.

Olney's School Geography and Atlas, containing the latest information, and used and approved most extensively throughout the country.

Olney's Introduction to Geography, with numerous pictures and maps.

The Child's Book of Geography, by S. R. Hall.

Olney's Natural Preceptor, a popular reading book for schools and academies.

Bentley's Pictorial Spelling Book, the most beautiful spelling book ever published, and most highly approved when known.

Preston's Book-Keeping, by single and double entry, containing also rules for equation of payments.

Kirkham's Principles of Elocution, with examples.

Cowper's Virgil, with English notes.

Greenleaf's Grammar Simplified.

Robinson's History of England, with plates, neatly bound, suitable also for school libraries.

Goldsmith's Geographical View of the World, for school libraries.

Rollin's Ancient History, 8 vols., school libraries.

Josephus' History of the Jews, 6 vols., school libraries.

The Family Polyglott Bible, two sizes, convenient in form, in various bindings, and well printed and cheap.

Most of the above works are in extensive use in all parts of the United States and Canada, and their circulation is continually on the increase. They are furnished at the most reasonable rates, and to avoid an unreasonable tax upon parents, such alterations only are made in them as the advance of science requires. In Press, The Family and School Dictionary, on a new plan, with illustrations and examples. By Rev. G. H. Gallaudet, and Rev. Horace Hooker.

The above School Books for sale by

E. J. HALE, Bookseller,
Fayetteville, N. C.

September 18, 1841. 68tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have connected themselves in the Mercantile Business, under the firm of J. C. & G. B. ATKINS. They intend keeping a large and general assortment of Merchandize, at wholesale and retail. They will be found at the old Stand of G. B. Atkins, where they wish to see their friends and customers.

JOHN C. ATKINS.
G. B. ATKINS.

Fayetteville, Sept. 25, 1841. 69tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving by the late arrivals from the North, their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF MERCHANDIZE, consisting of a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Hats and Shoes, Bonnets and Umbrellas, Foolscap & Letter Paper, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Saddles, Bridles, &c., Crockery and Glass-Ware, Blacksmith's Tools, Hollow Ware, &c.

Also, a large assortment of

GROCERIES

Of all kinds; all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash, Backcountry Produce, or on credit for approved notes. The Stock is very heavy, and worthy the attention of Country Merchants and the public in general.

J. C. & G. B. ATKINS.
Foot of Haymount.

Fayetteville, Sept. 25, 1841. 69tf

NEW STOCK OF BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large Stock of articles in the above line, purchased by himself in New York, which he will sell at his usual low prices. Besides a full supply of SCHOOL BOOKS, STANDARD WORKS, &c., he has a few ANNUALS for 1842, a great variety of CHILDREN'S BOOKS, with some new works, as Stephens' INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL IN CENTRAL AMERICA; Lady Blessington's IDLER IN ITALY, &c. &c.

OF STATIONARY, a full supply of Blank Books of various descriptions; Fine Pen and Pocket Knives; Cheap and Superfine Writing Papers, among which is Ruled Cap at $2 25 per ream, and Ruled Letter Paper at $1 25 per half ream; Wrapping and Drawing Papers, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

September 28, 1841.

THE SUBSCRIBER

STILL continues to do business at his old Stand, four doors East of the Observer Office and Book Store, where he has and will still continue to keep on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of—

Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Saleratus, Epsom Salts, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, White Lead in Oil, Tanner's Oil, Hollow Ware, [illegible] Cotton Bagging, [illegible] variety of other articles not enumerated, [illegible] viz:—

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

Calicoes, Shirtings 3-4 and 4-4, Sattinets, Cloths, Flannels, Combs, Wool and Cotton Cards, &c. &c., all of which he offers low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

September 24, 1841. 69tf

BULWER'S GODOLPHIN, &c.

JUST RECEIVED. Also, Henry De Cerons, James's last Novel. De Tocqueville's Democracy in America, part 2d. Rambles in the Footsteps of Don Quixote. Love's Progress, by Mrs. Gilman. Georgia Scenes, new Edition, with plates, &c.

E. J. HALE.

VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on liberal terms, TWO PLANTATIONS in Moore County, one known for many years as the Plantation whereon I reside, the other known as the Williams' Bridge place. The former tract contains about TWO THOUSAND ACRES, the most of which is good Corn, Wheat and Cotton land; the buildings are all in good repair, water good, and the situation desirable. The latter tract contains about TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES, situated on Deep River, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Salem, a considerable portion of which is Low Grounds of the first quality. The buildings are comfortable, among which is a new Store House and an excellent stand for business. Independent of the advantages of the Land and Buildings, is a Bridge across the River, which yields an income equal to any Bridge on Deep River. I will sell one or both on terms corresponding with the times. A part of the purchase money will be required in advance.

JOSIAH TYSON.

Moore County, Sept. 28, 1841. 69tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

THIS MEDICINE is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. They cure Inflammation and Chronic Rheumatism! They cure Diabetes and Stranguary! They cure Dysentery and Constitutional Costiveness! They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, *because* they *cleanse* and *purify* the blood; provided, however, nature is not beyond all human assistance. Six years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced it has superceded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandreth's Offices in New York are 241 Broadway, 185 Hudson street, and 276 Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

Observe, ☞ *Druggists are never made Agents.*

☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ☜

Agent for Fayetteville,
Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.

May 5, 1841. 52tf

ROWAND'S

TONIC MIXTURE.

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE & FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY, direct from the Manufacture in Philadelphia, just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1841.

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried.—His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—*Ev. Star.*

Price 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49-1Y

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

HUMAN HAIR.

Cleanliness of the Head and Hair.

STRANGE it is that persons who attend strictly to personal cleanliness, baths, &c. should neglect the Head—the Hair—the most essential—the most exposed—and the most beautiful, when properly cared for, of all the gifts of the Creator. Perfectly free may it be kept of dandruff or scurf, with a certainty that the hair cannot fall out, by the use of the Balm of Columbia. Ladies, will you make your toilet without this article? I answer fearlessly, No, if you have once tried and experienced its purifying effects—its sweet perfume.

A hundred articles have been put forth on the credit of this—the only first—the only really valuable article. A mass of testimony from all classes to these facts.

LOOK OUT. Counterfeits are abroad, look always for the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrappers, and never buy without that name.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

ROBERT WHARTON, Esq., late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified, as may be seen below, to the high character of the following gentlemen:

The undersigned do hereby certify, that we have used the Balm of Columbia, discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found it highly serviceable, not only as a preventive against the falling off of hair, but also a certain restorative.

WM. THATCHER, sen., Methodist Minister in St. George charge, No. 86 North Fifth st.
JOHN P. INGLIS, 331 Arch st.
JOHN D. THOMAS, M. D., 163 Race st.
JOHN S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st.
HUGH McCURDY, 243 South 7th st.
JOHN YARD, Jr., 123 Arch st.

The aged, and those who persist in wearing wigs, may not always experience its restorative qualities, yet it will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30.

[*From the Mayor.*]

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
City of Philadelphia.

I, Robert Wharton, Mayor of said city of Philadelphia, do hereby certify that I am well acquainted with Messrs. J. P. Inglis, John S. Furey, and Hugh McCurdy, whose names are signed to the above certificate, that they are gentlemen of character and respectability, and as such full credit should be given to the said certificate.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, [L. S.] and caused the seal of the city to be affixed, the sixth day of December, &c.

ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor.

LOOK OUT.—Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices,—Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO. 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months to any one who will use a bottle of HAYS' LINIMENT for the PILES without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case*.

(Externally) in the following complaints:—For the Piles; for all Dropsy; Tender Feet; Sore Throat by cancers or ulcers; Croup; Whooping Cough; Scald Head; tightness of the chest, especially in children; Foul Ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores, however obstinate or long standing; Flesh Wounds; Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some Swindlers have been counterfeiting this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO. 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

For the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, Siphilis, and the host of painful and hitherto incurable affections resulting therefrom;

White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, General Debility, &c., and all Diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood.

SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE,

THE MOST USEFUL FAMILY MEDICINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS well known *Anti-Dyspeptic* and *Worm Medicine* has proved successful these twelve years past, and is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it, to be far superior to any other medicine ever employed in the diseases for which it is recommended. It is perfectly safe, and no child will refuse to take it.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent*, No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A Fresh Supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

PETERS' PILLS

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One has been cured by Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on in the "even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrastling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house! Shall it not be used by every individual! Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49-1Y

1000 lbs. prime BACON received and for sale by
C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Sept. 22, 1841.

FOR SALE.

10 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR.
JOHN HUSKE & [illegible]

August 17, 1841.

BOOK BINDERY, AT SALEM, N. C.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and all others, that he is prepared to execute *all kinds of orders* in his line with neatness and despatch, warranted well done, [illegible] the style in which it may be ordered. [illegible] works bound in *Calf or Morocco*, as may be [illegible] with *Spring Backs*; he would call the attention of *Ladies particularly* to the binding of [illegible] *ings &c.* in the most [illegible] to business men, the making and [illegible] Books.

He proposes to *receive and deliver* [illegible] *of Carriage* at the Store of Messrs. C. J. & R. M. ORRELL at Fayetteville, N. C., who will [illegible] for him, and charge *no more* than [illegible] at home.

DAVID CLEWELL.

Salem, N. C. June 22, 1841.

LOOK AT THIS!

THE SUBSCRIBER [illegible] constantly on hand a [illegible] of ROMAN CEMENT, [illegible] TER PARIS, WATER [illegible] ROTTEN PLASTER for MANTLES, MASTOWN LIME, and also a constant [illegible] BRICK.

TO SMOKERS.—I also keep the best [illegible] and Spanish Cigars, Long Stem Pipes, and [illegible] Tobacco nicely put up in papers.

GROCERIES.—In this line I keep [illegible] Sugar, Coffee, Fish, and many other [illegible] Spirituous Liquors.

WORKMEN.—I will be able to furnish [illegible] Workmen, in the line of Bricklaying and [illegible] either for plain or ornamental Corniceing, [illegible] Work. Any person wanting work done [illegible] a favour by giving me a call.

TOOLS.—I keep on hand Bricklayers' [illegible] terer's Tools of the best quality, which I [illegible] for Cash.

Call on the Subscriber, a few doors [illegible] Market House, where persons can [illegible] any hour during the day.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

Fayetteville, August 2, 1841.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Stocks, and the balance in a course of [illegible] by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods [illegible] loss by fire, in any part of this State, and take river risks between Fayetteville and [illegible] ton and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837.

FOR RENT.

SEVERAL commodious Dwelling H[illegible] Hay Mount, where there is both S[illegible] Well Water which cannot be surpassed.

JOHN [illegible]

June 16, 1841.

Loco Foco Friction Matches

50 GROSS Holmes' improved Eboe MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen.—a superior article [illegible] ed. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840.

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public [illegible] Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as [illegible] enced by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted, [illegible] Dyspepsia, Headache, Heart-burn, torpor [illegible] and irregular state of the Bowels. These [illegible] neglected, eventually destroy the strongest [illegible] tions, and cannot be counteracted [illegible] that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, and tone to the system throughout are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with [illegible] rections accompanying each box. They are [illegible] by him as the composition of an eminent [illegible] who has successfully studied and treated [illegible] complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840.

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, [illegible] Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have [illegible] ly taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and [illegible] ly pronounce them the best medicine for [illegible] tacks that I ever have used. I have also [illegible] cuits frequently administered them to others [illegible] no instance without a sensible and speedy [illegible] I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

SOUTHERN TONIC
COSTER & CONE

AGUE AND FEVER.

And every symptom of general De[illegible] speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & CONE'S
ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & CONE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics, of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark, or its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (which carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a sick headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surpassed *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or anything *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant, and indeed it will be found the most delicate and effectual medicine known in those cases of Disordered Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or $[illegible] dozen.